FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPENING OF U.S.-SOVIET ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA NOTED

LD171242 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, 17 Oct, TASS--In line with agreement reached, practical discussion of questions related to the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe began here today by a meeting of the heads of the delegations from the Soviet Union and the United States.

The USSR delegation is headed by Ambassador at Large Viktor Karpov, the U.S. delegation is headed by Spurgeon Keeny, deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Platonov Commentary

LD171316 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 17 Oct 80

["Important Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Alexey Platonov writes:

Soviet-American talks on questions related to the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe started in Geneva today in line with agreement between the governments of the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union, guided by the desire to prevent another spiral in the arms race on the European Continent which would have the most negative consequences leading to higher tension and increased menace of war, has consistently come out and is coming out in favor of adopting effective joint measures which would put durable obstacle to such a course of events.

As is known, the Soviet side made a proposal in autumn last year on the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In the context of this proposal, the Soviet side expressed readiness to reduce the amount of weapons of this category at its disposal if no additional deployment of American medium-range means takes place in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union is still firmly convinced that the path it proposed that time is the best one from the point of [as received] ensuring the interests of peace and security and resolving the task of curbing the arms race. This Soviet proposal remains valid, and to implement it, it is necessary to restore the situation which had existed before NATO adopted a decision to produce the deploy in Western Europe new American medium-range missiles, aimed at changing in the West's favour the established approximate balance of forces.

The Western side, however, took the line on various pretexts towards avoiding negotiations proposed by the Soviet Union.

Striving to pave the way for negotiations, the Soviet Union made another proposal to start without delay discussion of the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the question of American forward-based means simultaneously and in organic connection. What is meant is that possible agreements in this connection will be implemented after the entry into forces of the SALT II treaty.

It is precisely such an approach which can ensure adoption as a result of the current negotiations of decisions which would be fully based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union cannot and will not ignore such a factor of the strategic situation in Europe as presence on the territory of West European states and adjoining water areas of American nuclear carriers capable of eaching the Soviet territory and posing, therefore, direct threat to our security and the security of our allies. Specifically, the point at issue is many hundreds of planes capable of carrying nuclear weapons, stationed on air bases in several West European countries as well as aboard American aircraft carriers plying in direct proximity to the European shores.

This also includes American missile-carrying submarines placed at the disposal of the European command and constituting, thus, an inalienable part of the West's "Eurostrategic" potential. Relying on an extensive network of air bases in Western Europe, the United States has an opportunity to substantially increase there the already high number of its planes with a brief period, while the use by American submarines of advanced bases in Europe considerably enhances their possibilities to stay at combat positions.

It is also necessary to mention the circumstance that the Soviet Union has no systems at the U.S. frontiers which are similar to American forward-based nuclear means. The Soviet Union does not deploy medium-range nuclear means on the territories of other states at all.

The Soviet Union's proposal that the current negotiations consider simultaneously and in organic connection the question of medium-range nuclear means and the question of American forward-based means evoked a great positive response within the broad circles of the international public.

The Soviet side enters the negotiations with honest and open intentions--to make jointly with the United States a real step towards improving the situation in Europe and beyond its bounds and reduce the level of nuclear confrontation. It hopes that the American side, too, will display a constructive approach in this most important question in the spirit of the strict observance of the principle of equality and equal security.

CARTER, MUSKIE STATEMENTS ON SALT REPORTED

LD180700 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1840 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 17 Oct (TASS)--During the election campaign U.S. President J. Carter and Secretary of State Ed Muskie have spoken out in support of the ratification of SALT II and in support of SALT III talks. Addressing voters in Boston, Carter, stated in particular that the United States "is striving for equilibrium, for relative parity and for monitoring fulfillment of the agreements."

Muskie, speaking in Washington, in turn said: "The President will consult with the Senate leadership concerning the resumption of the examination of this treaty and the possibility of putting it to the vote, as soon as this is found to be expedient." Of course, the statements of politicians acquire weight only when they are backed by concrete deeds.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMITTEE MEETING HELD IN WARSAW

Gromyko Departure

LD192230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko today left Moscow for Warsaw. He will take part in the session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states.

He was seen off at the airfield by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom; deputy foreign ministers of USSR; and other officials. Among those present was Olszewski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

Arrival in Warsaw

LD191514 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee's Politburo, and USSR foreign minister, arrived in Warsaw today to take part in the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states.

At the Warsaw airport he was met by member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party, Poland's Foreign Minister Czyrek, as well as USSR Ambassador in the Polish People's Republic Aristov.

Foreign Ministers Present

LD192330 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct (TASS)--The latest session opened in Warsaw today of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of Warsaw Pact member states.

Taking part in the work of the session are: P. Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria; F. Puja, minister of foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic; O. Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic; J. Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic; S. Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania; A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and B. Chnoupek, federal minister of foreign affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Under discussion at the session are questions connected with the preparation for the Madrid meeting of representatives of participating states in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and with the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Opening of Meeting

LD191948 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct, TASS--A regular meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states opened in Warsaw today.

Under discussion at the meeting are matters connected with the preparation for the Madrid follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and with the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

Pinkowski Dinner

LD200122 Moscow TASS in English 2001 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Oct, TASS--Today Jozef Pinkowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, gave a dinner on the occasion of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL SESSION HELD IN PRAGUE

LD171725 Moscow TASS in English 1710 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS--The Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Treaty member-countries held a regular meeting in Prague, the capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on October 15-17.

Taking part in the work of the Military Council which was presided over by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces, were members of the Military Council as well as representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic, the Polish Army, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The Military Council discussed questions of the current activities of the Joint Armed Forces and adopted appropriate recommendations on them.

Members of the Military Council of the Joint Armed Forces were received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The meeting of the Military Council took place in an atmosphere of friendship and in the spirit of close cooperation and mutual understanding.

MEETING OF CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS HELD IN CUBA

LD170755 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Conference Has Ended"]

[Text] Havana, 13 Oct--A conference of CEMA countries' domestic trade ministers has ended here. The final protocol adopted by those taking part notes that the conference analyzed and approved the results of the fulfillment of the long-term program of cooperation among the CEMA countries in the domestic trade sphere for the period 1976 through 1980. The ministers outlined specific measures for fulfilling the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 34th CEMA session and the sessions of the CEMA Executive Committee.

Those taking part in the conference agreed on measures to implement the long-term targeted cooperation program aimed at satisfying the CEMA countries' requirements for industrial consumer goods.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD192126 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Oct 80

["International Observers Roundtable program" with moderator Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator with the international section of All-Union Radio; Vladimir Konstantinovich Katin, political observer of APN; and Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, political observer of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good day, esteemed comrades! This week the attention of the public worldwide was again attracted to Moscow, to the official, friendly visit to our country of Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader.

Karmal Visit to USSR

Analyzing the results of the Soviet-Afghan talks at the highest level, many observers express confidence that they will contribute to the strengthening and deepening of friendship and good-neighborly relations between the two countries and to peace and security in this region and throughout the world.

The Soviet side resolutely supports the position of Democratic Afghanistan which is trying to achieve a peaceful settlement of the situation which has arisen in the region, and is firmly and consistently on the side of the just cause of the Afghan people.

Speaking at a dinner in the Kremlin given in honor of the high-ranking Afghan guest, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev confirmed the unalterable Soviet support for Afghanistan and said that adventurist plans in relation to the republic are not fated to be realized. The United States is using the so-called Afghan question to maintain tension, but the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have no plans directed against third countries. Soviet aid to the republic, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, pursues only one aim: to stop military intervention and all forms of imperialist interference in its affairs.

The path to the normalization of the situation in the region is indicated by the proposals of the Afghan Government which envisage, in particular, holding talks with Pakistan which has been dragged into the unseemly game of Washington and Beijing. I would like to hope, said Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, that all will understand the fruitlessness of attempts to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan and to dictate to its people how to build their lives and what sort of government to have.

[Lomeyko] The responses of the world public to the visit of Babrak Karmal to the Soviet Union are highly characteristic. In the camp of international reaction there is frank irritation and malignity. But of course! The quick ruination of independent revolutionary Afghanistan has been foretold here several times. Hysteria has been fanned up around the presence in that country of a limited contingent of Soviet troops. But under cover of this fuss and bother internal and external counterrevolution against the government of Babrak Karmal has been urged on. At this very moment, when, despite continuing aggression from without and sorties by groups of bandits from within, the position in the country is stabilizing, the Cassandras of imperialism, who prophesied the speedy downfall of the new leadership, cannot hide their disappointment.

At the same time democratic, peace-loving forces in countries which are neighbors of Afghanistan, and also on other continents, welcome the successes of the Afghan people in the construction of a free and independent state.

The unselfish aid of the Soviet Union, which provides Afghanistan with defense from encroachments from without and furthers the transformation of the country into an economically developed state, is highly valued.

The events of 1980 have confirmed the correctness of those who have correctly evaluated the true meaning of the events which took place in December last year, both in Afghanistan itself as well as those later in connection with the country.

I remember that in January of this year, at the height of the hubbub which had been fanned up in the West over the imaginary occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops, and the plans to break through to the warm waters, which were attributed to the Soviet Union, Reijo Nikkilae, a Finnish journalist and Christian Valdez, his Chilean colleague, set off for Afghanistan where they made a truthful and honest film about the Afghan January, which brought rebirth to the people. This film was, in those days, shown only in a few countries and at that time it brought out the truth of the future through a curtain of disinformation and calumny. Today, more and more Western journalists returning from Afghanistan recognize that the Afghan revolution can defend itself. The steps taken by the government of Babrak Karmal further the stabilization of the situation in the country and also in the whole region.

[Ariyevich] Well, to the same extent as the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan, the frustration of the plans of reactionary forces in relation to this country, and the path to a settlement of the situation proposed by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan serve the stabilization of the situation in the whole region, so the Iran-Iraq armed conflict, which has already lasted for nearly 4 weeks, causes serious concern and anxiety on the part of all who are sincerely interested in the quickest cessation of the bloodshed. This concern was also expressed in the calling together of the UN Security Council on Thursday to discuss the question of the Iran-Iraq war.

Vladimir Konstantinovich, what is your opinion about the current Iran-Iraq conflict which arose as a result of unsettled territorial matters? What are its consequences for the situation in this region as a whole?

Iran-Iraq Conflict

[Katin] At the moment it is becoming increasingly obvious that neigher Iraq nor Iran will gain anything from the mutual destruction, from shedding blood or from damaging each other's economies.

As for the effect of the conflict between Baghdad and Tehran on the situation in this region, one thing is clear: A third party, to whom the interests of Arabs and Iranians are alien, will win, or is already winning. This third party is U.S. imperialism, reactionary regimes in the Muslim world and Israel. Look how quickly Tel Aviv has got its bearings in this situation. On the sly it is expanding aggression against Lebanon and attempting to legitimize and perpetuate the occupation of part of Syrian territory, the Golan Heights.

[Lomeyko] I should like to say that the Iran-Iraq conflict, like litmus paper, shows the true worth of declarations of neutrality and noninterference. The Soviet Union, as is known, not only declared its noninterference from the first day of the conflict, but demonstrates it in practice.

[Ariyevich] However involved the problems which gave rise to the conflict, they can and must be resolved by means of talks. This is the assumption the Soviet Union proceeds from in determining its position. During the recent visit to the Soviet Union by President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared: We do not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We advocate its earliest political settlement through an effort by both sides.

[Lomeyko] But Washington continues its dangerous intrigues and militarist machinations to use the conflict in its own interests. How is this manifested? First, the U.S. interest in recovering lost positions in this region is too excessive.

The conflict developed not only because of existing Iranian-Iraqi contradictions, but also as a result of clear instigation from across the Atlantic. It was repeatedly emphasized through diplomatic channels and even more overtly in the U.S. press that the Iranian Army, allegedly debilitated by purges, lacked its former combat capability. Others declared outright that in a war situation, Iran, with an interest in supplies of U.S. arms, spares and ammunition, would most likely go cap-in-hand to the Americans.

And second, in Washington, amid talk of neutrality, they are merely seeking a suitable form of masquerade for the Marines in order all the more conveniently to arrive in the Persian Gulf on their own aircraft carriers, but as part of an international flotilla. On the evidence of the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, about 200,000 servicemen and perhaps another 100,000 reservists have already been earmarked for participation in a possible operation in the Near East. This plan envisages the use of 15 airports and ports in Kenya, Oman, Somalia, Egypt and Djibouti. Seven specially chartered freighters and tankers are already lying near Diego Garcia Island with heavy equipment and supplies for a 12,000-strong brigade of Marines onboard and another eight ships are being hastily refitted for the same purpose.

[Ariyevich] And at the same time, these militaristic preparations to which the United States wants to impart an international character--according to the Washington POST the United States, Britain, Australia and France have concentrated at least 60 warships near the Persian Gulf--are being carried out under the pretext of insuring the freedom of shipping in the Strait of Hormuz. And although, according to information from experts, the reserves of 3.2 billion barrels of oil built up in the industrially developed countries of the West will be enough to compensate for even a complete halt in deliveries from Iraq and Iran until the end of the year--and the United States will not be directly affected by interruptions in oil imports at all--Washington is nevertheless artificially attempting to create panic, screaming loudly that this will bring the West well nigh to the brink of oil starvation.

[Lomeyko] Statements in which certain people in the West express concern not in connection with the real spilling of blood, but about an assumed oil-spillage sound like self-exposure. Although not a single tanker with oil passing through the Strait of Hormuz to West Europe, America or Japan has been attacked, dozens of warships, including the U.S. aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Midway, are by their presence intensifying the tension in this sore spot.

[Katin] Incidentally, the traditional allies of the United States--the FRG and Japan--have rejected Washington's idea of collective police supervision of the events in the Persian Gulf zone.

[Lomeyko] However, I must make the point, Vladimir Konstantinovich, that in the West European, and in particular the West German, reactionary camp, calls can occasionally be heard for support for Washington in this foray into the Persian Gulf.

[Ariyevich] They are striving to involve their NATO allies in preparations for possible interference in these events. Talk of expanding NATO's sphere of operations under this pretext has even intensified, isn't that so?

[Katin] Yes, the United States has of late set itself the task of widening the geography, so to speak, of operations of the NATO bloc. Thus Carter directly calls on his bloc partners for joint action not only in Europe, but also in other regions. In this way, the United States wants other countries to make their contribution to the military adventure that it is starting. But for this they will have to bear due responsibility, isn't that so? All this shows that the United States continues to stake on force, on diktat. It just does not see, or does not want to see, the historical changes on the world arena, the new correlation of forces in the world.

[Ariyevich] And in this its new allies in the Near East, such as the As-Sadat regime, which curries favor with the transatlantic patron, is playing up to this, demonstrating its willingness to fully earn its 30 pieces of silver. The Cairo leaders have repeatedly assured Washington that they will provide the Pentagon with any military installations for operations in the region. In particular, 1,400 U.S. soldiers--part of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force--will arrive in Egypt soon, and, in addition, 12 U.S. support aircraft will be stationed in the middle of November on Egyptian territory.

Chinese Activities in World

[Lomeyko] I must say that foreign observers are also drawing special attention to the instigatory activity of Beijing both in this region and in other hot spots of the world. The Chinese leaders openly align themselves with reaction and imperialism. Thus in the Near East it backs the Cairo-Tel Aviv-Washington collusion against Arab unity. In Asia Beijing supplies bands of Afghan rebels and sets Pakistan against Afghanistan. Armed provocations on the Vietnamese borders continue. Beijing provides arms and ammunition for the Pol Pot bands operating from Thai territory. The Chinese leaders support attempts to turn ASEAN into a military bloc. As for Europe, the Chinese leaders are attempting to sow seeds of enmity and suspicion here. Their main aim is not to allow the strengthening of mutual understanding between West and East, but to cause difficulties for the political dialogue between them and to scuttle the attainment of agreement on the curbing of the arms race. Hence their appeals and advice to West European politicians and statesmen to strengthen NATO and not to renounce the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe.

[Katin] Moreover, Beijing is pursuing a cunning policy. It is flirting in every possible way with the Western countries, making use of both flattery and perfidy to achieve its aims.

[Ariyevich] The efforts of the Chinese leaders are directed at putting together, by any means, a bloc comprised of forces which are united by a hostility toward the Soviet Union and world socialism. For these purposes wide use is made of visits to China of statesmen and politicians from Western countries. The aim is to convince Beijing's guests that detente is dead, that a new world war is unavoidable and the main source of danger is the Soviet Union.

[Katin] Figuratively speaking, in one hand the Chinese leaders have an olive branch while the other hand is reaching for a weapon. For example, even now, China is receiving the French president, Valery Giscard d'Estaing. He is being shown Tibet and Shanghai. An attempt is being made here to impose the Chinese view on the development of events in the world. But what do we see? According to the reports of French correspondents from China, serious disagreements have already come to light between the French president and the Chinese leaders in their approach to the problem of detente.

[Ariyevich] In diplomatic circles in the Chinese capital it is being noted that the divergences in the appraisal of the political activity of the Soviet Union, in particular, are so considerable that it will hardly be possible to overcome them.

[Katin] Yes, indeed. As is known, France was the first country in West Europe to start on the path of cooperation with socialist countries, whereas China is striving in all possible ways to thwart their cooperation and to bury detente. As regards the possibility of expanding the trade and economic links between France and China, Paris observers are highly skeptical on this account, too. They believe that China has not become that Eldorado which certain immoderate optimists were banking on. By the way, in recent years trade between these countries has been noticeably reduced, which shows a fall in the interest of French entrepreneurs in the Chinese market.

FRG Elections, CSCE

[Ariyevich] In a word there are still not many of those who are prepared to nibble at the Chinese poisoned bait of anti-Sovietism.

Realistically minded politicians are aware that the development and strengthening of detente is the only alternative to the creep toward war, and an example of such an understanding is the result of the elections in the FRG. Is that not so, Vladimir Borisovich?

[Lomeyko] Yes, up until this time the world agencies and the press of many countries have been analyzing the results of the elections in the FRG, which attracted attention everywhere. Naturally, the losers as a rule find consolation for themselves in the fact that the hour of truth is still to come. And so it is quite natural that this formula is on the lips of the West German Christian Democrats after the elections to the Bundestag. This sham self-consolation, regarding the fact that the Christian Democrats continue to remain the strongest faction in the Bundestag, does not, however, alter the main point: For the clerics [Christian Democrats] these are the worst results of the past 25 years in elections to the Bundestag, where they now have 15 places less. But the West German conservatives are far from laying down their weapons. Licking the wounds they have received, they are already encouraging their followers to take revenge at the next elections to the land diets, the land parliaments. An analysis of the existing moods and also the statements of certain politicians uncovers not only the hopes but also the intentions of the clerics. It is no accident that the deputy chairman of the CDU, Gerhard Stoltenberg, stated that specific political problems will hinder the work of the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats. The hour of truth, according to him, will strike at the latest in December when it will be necessary to make a decision on the budget.

[Ariyevich] In my opinion he is not so much prophesying as hastening events. But the point is not the quality of clairvoyance of the conservative leader but the political trends that are being mapped out. Is this not true?

After the Free Democrats obtained unexpectedly large support from the voters, the liberals increased their political weight, with the aid of which they will be aiming to carry out, via the government and the Bundestag, their own party plans.

[Lomeyko] Here I would like to mention Strauss. The elections this year rule out the Bavarian ultra as a cleric candidate for the chancellor's job and will lead to an unavoidable renewalin the leading clique of the CDU. Once rid of the stubborn Bavarian fellow who frightens off too many of the voters, the CDU will try in the next 4 years to prepare a new, energetic team of leaders and put forward a more realistic program so as to achieve in 1984 an increase in votes and to attempt to expand the base for cooperation with the Free Democrats. Such is the hour of truth being counted on by the conservatives, but whether it strikes or not depends, of course, on the West Germans themselves. And here we are touching upon a phenomenon which will have to be considered in their policies by all the political parties of the FRG. For the third time in succession the majority of voters favored detente, stability and cooperation with the East.

[Ariyevich] Essentially, the West Germans supported what was offered by the coalition under Schmidt and Genscher, and which Strauss stood against. All serious observers are unanimous that the foreign policy questions were decisive in the Bundestag elections. Is this not so?

[Lomeyko] Yes, Strauss, known for his predilection for original opinions, happened to say, it is said, while among friends, after a good drink or two: I hope things will never be so bad for the Germans that they will sit me in the chancellor's chair. And he is not mistaken.

His compatriots know him too well to start such an adventure, since they do not want things to be really so bad for West Germany for having to throw in their unhappy lot with the unpredictable Strauss would shake not only the FRG, but also, you know, the whole of West Europe. After all, it is known that Strauss is more a NATO man than the supreme commander in chief of the NATO forces and would not be averse to sending the West German Navy into any port in the Persian Gulf, as we have already mentioned.

The elections this year to the Bundestag have shown that the West Germans above all value the blessings of peace and stability, and not confrontation and adventurism. In this sense I think they have won extra trust from their neighbors, both in the West and in the East. And from the point of view not of narrow party and egoistic interests but vitally important national interests it was this that was the real hour of truth in their history.

I should like to continue on the subject of Europe and dwell on an event which is now at the center of Europe's political life. What I have in mind is Madrid--in other words the preparatory meeting being held currently in Madrid between representatives of 33 European states, the United States, and Canada; that is, all those countries which signed the Final Act of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in Helsinki 5 years ago. That document makes provision for the forms of communication and contact between the countries participating in the conference in the future by arranging meetings. And now, in the Spanish capital, preparatory work is in progress for such a meeting which will begin there on 11 November.

What is the purpose of arranging this meeting? Such meetings are to be held in order to permit a profound exchange of opinions on the fulfillment of the provisions of the Final Act, on ways of improving relations between countries, and on questions of strengthening security and developing cooperation and the process of detente.

Our country favors the idea that the main attention of the participants in the Madrid meeting should be concentrated precisely on these matters. I think that among the varied problems, tasks and questions on the Madrid agenda, pride of place should go to the subject of curbing the arms race. The Madrid conference may make a contribution to diffusing detente in Europe into the military sphere, too. This will apparently happen if the participants manage to agree on convening in the near future a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Incidentally, a proposal to convene such a conference was put forward by the socialist countries back in May 1979; and if they manage in Madrid to move this proposal on to a practical plane, then this alone will predetermine the success of the meeting. To sum up, the Madrid meeting may, and should, become an important stage in the strengthening of the Helsinki accords.

[Lomeyko] Here I should like to mention the activity of proponents of the cold war who, without waiting for the results of the preliminary meeting, are already now trying to put spokes in the wheel. I have in mind the numerous statements by the rightwing reactionary press and by politicians and public figures who are well known for their negative attitude to the Helsinki Final Act. All this is being done in order to divert the attention of public opinion in the West European countries away from the violations of human rights which really are taking place in such countries as Chile, South Korea, El Salvador and the Republic of South Africa, and also in order to divert the attention of an indignant European public away from NATO's new nuclear plans and Washington's new nuclear strategy.

[Ariyevich] The course of reactionary forces toward undermining detente and stepping up the arms race goes against the basic interests of peoples, and public opinion in various countries is coming out more and more persistently and resolutely against that course. Here is just one of the numerous reports to this effect which come daily into our editorial office.

An antiwar action week is taking place in New York on the initiative of a number of democratic and student organizations. They are arranging demonstrations and meetings, and seminars and lectures are to take place in schools and colleges throughout the state to study the effect of the arms race on the U.S. economy, social security, education and other aspects of life.

Similar moods are reflected vividly in the results of the latest annual conference of the British Labor Party. As is generally known, it was marked by increased disagreement between the party's left and rightwings and by a growth in the influence and prestige of leftwing members of the Labor Party, and this led, in particular, to the resignation this week of Callaghan, the Labor leader. The resolutions passed by the conference strongly criticize the Washington-oriented militarist policy of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative cabinet, call for a rejection of nuclear weapons and oppose the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the British Isles.

Such moods, such demands, are resounding louder and louder in various countries. Proof of this lies, too, in the general political discussion which ended this week at the 35th UN General Assembly session.

[Lomeyko] Incidentally, the First Committee of the UN General Assembly has begun discussing disarmament problems. The committee's work is based on the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at improving the political climate in the world and strengthening international security.

On the proposal of the Soviet delegation, included in the agenda as urgent and important is the question of certain urgent measures to reduce the danger of war. The measures proposed by the Soviet Union include, in particular, the refusal to expand existing military-political groups or to create new ones, and completion of the drawing up of an international treaty on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests.

[Ariyevich] It is quite obvious that implementation of all these measures which have been proposed by the Soviet Union could have a restraining effect on the growing military threat. All countries and peoples have an interest in this. The game that is being played by the United States and its allies is clear in the extreme, and they themselves could be its first victims. As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed during his speech at the dinner in honor of Babrak Karmal, the Afghan leader, to frustrate the designs of aggressive forces, to defend peace, to halt the arms race and uphold detente-such is the historic task today of all those on our planet who hold peace dear.

Here we end our broadcast and take our leave of you. Thank you for listening, and all the best!

SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD161658 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] The Security Council is to meet in New York to discuss the Iran-Iraq conflict. The session is scheduled for 17 October. Our observer Yuriy Soltan has this comment to make.

The conflict has caused grave concern among all those who are sincerely interested in an early end to the bloodshed. The fighting, now in its fourth week, does not only take an ever-greater toll of human lives and bring destruction in its wake; it also plays into the hands of the enemies of both Iran and Iraq. No matter how complex the problems that led to the conflict, they can and should be solved through negotiation. This is the Soviet Union's stand.

When the president of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad, visited this country recently, the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, said that the Soviet Union did not intend to interfere in the conflict between Iran and Iraq. We, said President Brezhnev, favor an early political settlement through the efforts of both sides.

In words Washington, too, is for restraint, but in reality it is doing everything to capitalize on the events. The United States wants to strengthen its military presence in the Persian Gulf and to destabilize the situation in order to restore its control over the oil wealth of the region and to prevent by force any changes that don't suit it. With this aim in view the mass media in the United States allege that the countries in the region are incapable of living in peace. With this same aim in view the United States continues its military buildup in the region. There are already more than 30 American warships and 160 planes in the Persian Gulf and the western part of the Indian Ocean. According to the American press, Washington is secretly moving new armed forces and armaments to the area on a large scale. Other reports say that President Carter has given secret instructions to the Pentagon to prepare for the use of nuclear weapons in the region. Statements are coming from the White House to the effect that the United States will use its right--the right nobody has given it--to intervene in the events if Washington finds that they threaten the United States' local interests. What is this if not blackmail or a threat to impose American domination on independent countries in the region by force?

As President Brezhnev has pointed out, the imperialists would like to deal a telling blow at Arab unity, use to its own ends each of the belligerant sides and restore its (?domination) in Iran. The Soviet Union has given and will continue to give a strong rebuff to such a policy and it says firmly to others: Stay away from the events. The Persian Gulf area, like any other part of the world, is a sphere of vital interests of the countries located there. No one has the right to interfere in their affairs or act as their guardians or self-styled law enforcers.

Levchenko Comment

LD182002 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Our observer Leonid Levchenko comments on the Iran-Iraq conflict, discussed in the United Nations Security Council:

This is the second time in 3 weeks that the Security Council considers the acute situation brought about by the conflict between the two countries. It passed a resolution back at the end of September urging Iran and Iraq to refrain from further use of force and solve the dispute peacefully. Political leaders in various countries voice apprehensions that the spread of the hositilities will lead not only to more manpower and material losses but create a threat to world peace.

During Soviet-Afghan talks in Moscow the need was reemphasized to achieve a political solution of the Iran-Iraq conflict without interference by any outside forces. It is apparent that the militaristic quarters of the United States intend to get certain advantages for themselves out of the continuing conflict. On the pretext that there is allegedly a threat to free shipping in the Strait of Hormuz due to the hostilities between the two countries, Washington is concentrating large naval forces in the region. The United States is out to draw its NATO allies into the adventure being prepared, as well as its henchmen in the Middle East, first of all the As-Sadat regime.

In this connection, attention is drawn to the coming arrival in Egypt of 1,400 American troops from the Rapid Deployment Force to take part in a joint exercise. At the same time the largest ever force of American, British and French warships has been massed in the northern part of the Indian Ocean--a total of 60, including aircraft carriers, missile armed cruisers and destroyers.

According to a report by the ASSOCIATED PRESS AGENCY, which quotes the Pentagon, a concrete scenario has already been drawn up there for a military operation in case the Strait of Hormuz is closed, although the oil-producing countries of the region have declared many times there is no such threat. In the course of the operation it is planned to use helicopters from the American aircraft carriers Eisenhower and Midway as well as fighter planes. Incidentally, it was only a few years ago that Washington worked out measures providing for the use of armed force by the United States against oil-producing countries and for the seizure of the oil-bearing areas in case of emergency. It looks as if Washington regards the Iran-Iraq conflict as such an emergency.

As the United States is building up tensions in the region it's also making efforts to carry out broader strategic designs. According to a report by the NEWSWEEK magazine, the United States administration plans to create a new regional military alliance for countries of the Persian Gulf. The United States President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, has plainly admitted there are such plans. So the United States intends to set up a new aggressive organization in that area that will pose a threat to the peoples of the Middle East, a danger to world peace.

Raja'i Press Conference

LD191636 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 19 Oct, TASS--Prime Minister of Iran Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, who stayed here in connection with the meeting of the U.N. Security Council, at a press conference strongly criticized U.S. policy in the Middle East, specifically towards Iran.

In its actions in the Middle East, said the prime minister, the United States has been guided not by the desire to secure the release of American hostages, but by absolutely different interests.

The prime minister denounced the commando raid which was staged a few months ago by the United States against Iran which, he said, could have led to the death of the hostages, and said: Such actions as the concentration in the area of the Persian Gulf of a large American fleet, deliveries of American AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia are not at all prompted by care for the lot of the hostages.

The Iranian Government qualifies such actions as obviously preventing solution of the problem of American hostages.

The American Embassy in Tehran, said Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, was centre of conspiracies and interference into internal affairs of our country. As is shown by the documents captured at the embassy, during the shah's rule it most directly participated in forming cabinets of ministers of Iran, in drawing up treaties with other countries. These are not the functions to be discharged by embassies.

The Iranian prime minister reaffirmed once again that the question of the lot of the hostages would be resolved by the Iranian parliament.

'CARTER DOCTRINE' DICTATES 'POLITICAL ADVENTURISM' IN GULF

LD171451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 5

[V. Drobkov "International Notes": "On the Path of Adventures"]

[Text] Alarming news continues to come in from the Persian Gulf region. Every day the hostilities between Iraq and Iran claim more human lives, cause destruction on the two states' territory and undermine their economies. The military conflict embodies a threat to the security of countries throughout the region.

You would think that the emergence of yet another dangerous hotbed in our closely interwoven world would rule out any attempts at exacerbating the crisis which has flared up and exploiting it in anyone's selfish interest. The Soviet Union and the governments and peoples of many other countries have called and continue to call in the most categorical way for such a reasonable approach.

Washington too is ostensibly calling for "restraint" and declaring its "neutrality" in the Iraq-Iran conflict. But in practice you cannot help but see how U.S. militarist circles are pinning great hopes on events on the shores of the Persian Gulf and trying to profit by the military operations.

The main thing which American strategists would like to achieve in this situation is once again to seize control over the region's oil riches, legalize their military presence there and prevent any changes which threaten the arbitrarily defined "American vital interests."

The official basis for the U.S. involvement in events in the Near and Middle East in our time is the so-called J. Carter "doctrine." This was expounded last January in the President's State of the Union Message and meant, specifically, that the United States openly declared its readiness to use every means, including military force, for the sake of defending "America's vital interests" in the Persian Gulf against any threat from outside.

In this connection Washington particularly emphasized its determination to "defend" the Persian Gulf and its vast oil reserves against an "external threat." It is no secret that the Carter "doctrine" is of an openly anti-Soviet nature and constitutes an attempt to drive a wedge between the Soviet Union and the independent Persian Gulf states.

This "doctrine" is also directed against the countries and peoples of the Persian Gulf and toward the implementation of U.S. control over the region's natural wealth. The events now developing over the Iraq-Iran crisis demonstrate this with the utmost clarity.

First of all, the United States hastened to use the conflict which flared up as justification for a dangerous new spurt in the escalation of military preparations. At extraordinary sessions held by leading figures in the American administration, the usually well-informed American observer B. Gwertzman indicates, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and the President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski "focused attention on the long-term strategy of building up American forces in the Near East and the Persian Gulf." Despite doubts voiced by the State Department, these figures succeeded in ensuring that the United States adopted a course of expanding its militarist presence in countries in the region.

Here attention is drawn to one very disturbing fact, which the American press is pointing out more and more insistently. In the situation of intensified military tension in the Persian Gulf region, it seems that the idea has matured in Washington of extending the Carter "doctrine" and adding to it the U.S. "right" to interfere in the affairs of countries in the region even if no "outside" threat exists.

Thus the Washington POST writes that the "war between Iran and Iraq has caused, or rather confirmed a tacit but important change which it produced in American foreign policy with respect to Saudi Arabia and the other oil-extracting countries in the Persian Gulf region. The United States now acknowledges a commitment to defend them not only against invasion by some 'external force,' as President Carter stated in his 'doctrine.' The United States also acknowledges a commitment to defend them against threats arising within the region.... The United States is now demonstrating, by sending armed forces to a potential combat zone, that it is prepared to enter into a war for oil." The United States has adopted firm commitments drawing it into events in the "role of a direct participant," the New York DAILY NEWS points out.

The newspaper reports are also confirmed by statements by officials. Thus, U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown stated outright: "The U.S. Armed Forces can and will respond if our vital interests are subjected to an attack, regardless of whether such attacks are direct or are directed against us through actions directed against our allies and friends."

This statement smacks of an undisguised threat to "impose order" in the region, seizing on any pretext, any local clash of interests in this unstable region of the world--a region which is full of contradictions. Such statements and actions can only be described as political adventurism fraught with the most dangerous consequences.

This "transformation" of American policy toward the Persian Gulf is given a particularly sinister coloring by a report recently published by observer J. Anderson on the U.S. President's issuing of Memorandum 51, which provides for the use of American nuclear weapons in the region. "President Carter has given the Pentagon secret instructions to prepare for the possibility of using nuclear weapons," J. Anderson wrote. The observer noted that there are several variants for nuclear bombing strikes to be delivered by B-52 bombers from 57th Division, Strategic Air Command, "which have already been allocated for use in the Near East...."

The American administration's military preparations are arousing serious criticism and objections within the United States. The Americans' very presence close to the region of hostilities, the New York TIMES warns, "entails a serious risk." Observer S. Rosenfeld categorizes the sending of American hardware and servicemen to the conflict region as an "undoubted act of intervention" which confirms that Washington is continuing to follow the slippery path of adventures.

DEMCHENKO: U.S. INCREASINGLY ACTIVE AS GULF WAR CONTINUES

LD201101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 5

[Pavel Demchencko, "Commentator's Column":"Who Is Fueling Conflicts"]

[Text] The longer the Iranian-Iraqi conflict continues, the greater the influence it is exerting on the overall situation in the Near East region. In particular the United States' desire to use the flare-up of hostilities to entrench itself more deeply on Near Eastern soil is becoming increasingly clear.

The U.S. newspapers are now printing numerous facts attesting to Washington's growing activeness in the Near East. Thus the Philadelphia INQUIRER has reported that the U.S. administration has offered its military aid and "protection" to many Arab countries including Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Bahrain.

However, Washington continues to regard Israel and also Egypt as its main bulwark in the Near East. Here the leaders of both countries are now particularly eager to demonstrate their readiness to take part in U.S. imperialism's risky game. The Washington STAR writes that President A. as-Sadat has sent a special message to the White House suggesting that it make more active use of Egyptian territory for military purposes.

To judge from recent reports, the first subunits of the "Rapid Deployment Force" have started to be transferred to the base at Ras Banas while the aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy has entered Alexandria port.

Israel, whose prime minister recently repeated yet again his proposal to conclude a "military alliance agreement" with the United States, is not lagging behind in this business. The Israeli generals do not, however, conceal the fact that U.S. Armed Forces even now can use military bases in that country without any kind of agreement.

At the same time we cannot fail to note that the war which has flared up between Iran and Iraq is making it easier for Israel to pursue its aggressive course with respect to its Arab neighbors. Indeed, the two countries with considerable resources which until recently adopted a resolute anti-Israeli stance are exhausting and weakening each other. For instance, Tel Aviv has announced that in the next few days the Knesset (parliament) will begin a discussion of a draft law on the official inclusion as part of Israel of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria and were annexed on 1967. This is essentially a case of a flagrant act of aggression like the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Only by pooling the efforts and coordinating the actions of the Arab countries is it possible to halt U.S. imperialism's incursion in the Near East and erect a barrier against Israel's aggressive actions.

REPORT ON NAVAL EXERCISES TO BE HELD OFF IRAN CITED

LD171318 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 17 Oct, TASS--Major naval exercises, codenamed "Picking Compass-80" and involving warships of the American and British navies, are to be held in the Arabian Sea off the Iranian shores, J. McWethy, ABC military correspondent, reports. He says that the exercises are to begin in a week or two and are to end after the U.S. presidential election which is to be held on November 4. J. McWethy stresses that preparations for these exercises were shrouded in secrecy.

Although Pentagon spokesmen tried to deny that these exercises have a direct bearing on the present events in the Persian Gulf area, they admitted that these exercises would remind the world that the West may use military force, if necessary, to assure oil supplies from the region.

PENTAGON SEEKING BROADER INFLUENCE IN NEAR EAST REGION

LD171455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 5

[Viktor Linnik commentary: "Trip With Ulterior Motive"]

[Text] Increasingly often this year, American generals' medal ribbon bars and chevrons have been seen in the most diverse parts of the world. In recent months alone under secretaries of defense and air force and ground forces chiefs of staff have repeatedly visited Egypt, Morocco and China. Now Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is taking a trip abroad. His progam includes meetings with the military and political leaders of Israel, Greece, Oman, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Jones' visit to Greece coincided with a stay in Turkey by Rogers, NATO supreme Allied commander.

It is certainly no accident that the counries of the Near East and Persian Gulf, which have arbitrarily been declared by Washington to be a sphere of "vital interests," have become the favorite place for militarist rendezvous. The Pentagon has been developing particularly energetic activity there lately.

The formation of the "Rapid Deployment Force," the concentration of American naval might at this point on the globe and the creation of military bases are the specific directions of the accelerated U.S. militarization of a whole region.

The culmination of Jones' trip was the visit to Tel Aviv, where the possibility was discussed of creating a strategic military alliance between Israel and the United States. Within the framework of the "mutual defense pact" that Begin agreed to submit for discussion by his cabinet, the possibility is considered of the U.S. "leasing" two military bases in Sinai currently in Tel Aviv's hands. According to the Pentagon strategists' plan, the Etsion base, at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Aqaba, could provde the United States with "the possibility of rapid access to the Persian Gulf."

Under the terms of the Camp David deal, both Sinai bases are supposed to be handed over to Egypt in 1982. By preparing the "defense pact" with Washington, Israel is clearly demonstrating that it would prefer to see those bases in U.S. hands. Of course, the Begin cabinet's parallel dicision to sanction the continued construction of Jewish settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan is no accident either.

In Athens Jones discussed the future of the American bases on Greek territory, along with the prospects for that country's return to the NATO bosom. Rogers talked in similar terms about Turkey in Ankara. "The desire of the Americans and NATO to close the breach in the bloc's southeast flank" is the aim of the generals' visits, the Greek newspaper I KATHIMERINI has noted.

The feerish outbreak of "military diplomacy" reflects deep changes in American foreign policy, which consist in an increasingly clear U.S. turn toward an interventionist, expansionist course in international relations.

LEVCHENKO SCORES AGREEMENT TO GUARANTEE OIL TO ISRAEL

LD191822 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Oct, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Levchenko reports:

The United States continues rendering all-round support to Israel, actually encouraging it to continue conducting the expansionist course and sabotaging a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. The latest example has been the signing at the White House on October 17 of a 15-year agreement on satisfying Israel's needs in oil under extraordinary circumstances. In accordance with the agreement, Israel will be able to count on "compensation" from the overseas of the oil [as received] shortage caused by "impossibility for Israel to purchase oil in the international market". Washington "stands by" Israel also for the eventuality if the latter will be compelled to buy oil by excessive prices.

But the most sinister is the item in the agreement which envisages measures to meet Israel's needs in crude oil and refined oil products for the eventuality of "war or damage to Israeli oil refineries or oil storages". Observers point out that this item actually gives Israel "carte-blanche" for a sharp excalation of aggression in the Middle East.

Speaking at the agreement-signing ceremony, President Jimmy Carter has emphasized that the agreement is a new testimony of consistent and reliable support of Israel on the part of the American administration.

Speaking in reply, Minister of Power and Infrastructure of Israel Yitzhaq Moda'i did not conceal his satisfaction and said that Israel's requirements in energy are from now on guaranteed by the United States actually "for all eventualities". Nobody can predict what can take place in the next few years, he said, and Israel is glad to have the document on the vital issue.

Observers point to the obviously political character of the White House-sponsored "demonstration" of solidarity with Tel Aviv. In their opinion, the signing of the agreement exactly at this time is bound to demonstrate once again unconditional support of Israel on the part of the American administration and thereby to attract to the President's side votes of the powerful Zionist lobby in the United States at the November 4 presidential elections.

BREZHNEV ASSESSES U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS IN TALKS WITH HAMMER

LD181122 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 15 Oct 80

[Interview with U.S. industrialist Armand Hammer by unidentified reporter; date not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Well, Armand, your contribution to the development of Soviet-American trade is well known, and much appreciated in fact in this country. And your present visit to Moscow, I am sure, also had something to do with (?this trade).

[Answer] Yes, as you know we have a 20-year fertiliser agreement with the Soviet Union, and we each year under the agreement ship about $500 million worth of phosphoric acid to the Soviet Union, and we purchase an equivalent amount, or equivalent value, of ammonia and urea, some [words indistinct] also, some different products. This contract started, became in force last year, and we supplied the Soviet Union with a large quantity of phosphoric acid, we call it superphosphoric acid because it is highly concentrated, and we purchased last year a large quantities of ammonia. Now there is an embargo placed by the United States on the shipment of superphosphoric acid to the Soviet Union; however the shipments of ammonia are continuing. Recently we received authority from the United States to supply Russia with phosphoric acid from other sources beside the United States, and this we are starting to do, and we've had very successful talks with the Soyuzkhimeksport. We also expect and hope that the embargo will be lifted shortly, because it is not in the interest of the United States in my opinion to have an embargo against the Soviet Union for the shipment of phosphoric acid.

[Question] Well, Armand, I think I would strike the right note if I say that the highlights of your stay here were your two meetings with President Leonid Brezhnev, one on Monday and the other on Tuesday. Would you give a substantiated account of these meetings?

[Answer] Yes, the meeting on Monday when President Brezhnev was awarded the Gold Mercury Award for his efforts to promote trade between nations was a very impressive ceremony, and there were heads of some of the largest companies from Italy and other parts of the world present, and of course I was there with Mr Robert Abboud, the president of Occidental Petroleum Corporation. And Mr Brezhnev made a very impressive talk as he received the award and emphasized the importance of trade between nations, and it is my opinion that trade between nations is a bridge, and Mr Brezhnev emphasized the same point.

[Question] Well, (?and the context of) your discussion on Tuesday?

[Answer] The meeting on Tuesday was a private meeting, just Mr Brezhnev and I. We spent together almost 1 and 1/2 hours, and we discussed not only our trade relations but what should be done to ease the tension between the two countries. Mr Brezhnev said that Russia would never agree for the United States to have military superiority. Russia was willing to have equal military strength with the United States but he thought the effort should be toward reducing armaments rather than increasing armaments. He said that relations with the Soviet Union and the United States had reached a very low point, and in his opinion it was very dangerous to continue the arms race. He said that it should be stopped before it was too late. He also (?thought) that relations with the United States could be improved, and he said that the Soviet Union was ready to start talks on improving these relations. And I was very much impressed by his sincerity and by his determination to see that increased trade helped relations, and above all good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, which is so important for the peace of the world.

[Question] Well, to conclude our short interview, Armand, we all deplore the present deterioration of Soviet-American economic relations and political relations, but do you think this bad period would pass and brighter days are ahead?

[Answer] I am sure it will pass, because there is no alternative. It is foolish to carry on the arms race, as Mr Brezhnev wisely remarked; it is going to only make the cold war intensify and become a hot war, and war today between the superpowers is unthinkable. It would be suicide in this nuclear age for Russia and the United States to think of a war together. Each side has enough capability to destroy the other, and what difference does it make if the United States can destroy Russia 10 times and Russia can only destroy the United States 5 times? I am sure neither side wants to be destroyed even once, and since we are all reasonable people, we must be realistic. We must face the fact that we must live with each other on this planet, we must cooperate with each other, we must seek to reduce tension and increase trade and cultural relations, and we should above all aim to keep the peace of the world and to let the great people of Russia and the people of the United States develop their own abilities and raise their standard of living. Think of what can be done in the way of education and culture and economic improvements if the money which is being spent now on armaments were being spent widely on bettering the conditions of the people of both nations.

[Interviewer] Mr Armand Hammer, thank you very much.

WASHINGTON 'NOT WORRIED' ABOUT PRC 'TIRADES' OVER TAIWAN

LD171331 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 41 Signed to Press 9 Oct 80 p 10

[Candidate of Historical Sciences V. Ganshin "Topical Commentary": "As Though the Mountain Gave Birth to a Mouse"]

[Text] When a Chinese wants to emphasize a disparity between an action and counteraction or between word and deed, he says: "The thunder is loud, but the rain is light." We have a folk saying: "The mountain gave birth to a mouse." I believe that both these expressions describe quite accurately the campaign which has recently been mounted in the Chinese press in connection with the Taiwan question.

Addressing the National Council for the Promotion of American-Chinese Trade in Washington after returning once again from China, R. Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state, said in part: "Our relations with China are good now and are improving steadily.... The great hopes which we pinned on normalization have been realized or even exceeded all expectations.... Beijing's threats to 'liberate' Taiwan by force have been replaced by a moderate policy."

Little more than 3 months had passed since that speech when the situation changed sharply. While visiting San Francisco, Chai Zemin, PRC ambassador to the United States, made a statement whose essence boiled down to the fact that, although China hopes for the peaceful "return of Taiwan, we cannot rule out the possibility of using military force."

What, then, had happened during that time in relations between the two countries? Why is doubt being cast today on one of the most important points in the American-Chinese deal, which is what the Taiwan issue is? For as long ago as 1972 China made it clear to its American partners that "the Taiwan problem will be resolved later."

Beijing's frankly irritated tone appears outwardly to be a reaction to R. Reagan's statement of his intention to restore official relations with Taipei if elected president. In that connection, as is known, Beijing erupted into angry tirades against the Republican Party's presidential candidate. It seemed that important diplomatic demarches fraught with serious complications in relations between the two countries were to be expected at any moment.

However, the rapprochement between China and the United States has not only now slowed its headlong rush but is even gathering momentum, assuming the nature of a strategic partnership. Thus, three economic agreements and a consular agreement have been signed which, as the communique published on the occasion pointed out, symbolized "the completion of the process of establishing normal relations between the United States and China."

As a result of the visit to Beijing by a high-ranking American delegation headed by U.S. Under Secretary of Defense W. Perry, an agreement was reached on deliveries to China of diverse American equipment, including equipment which could be used for military purposes. This includes the latest computers, communication equipment, radar sets and military transport aircraft. In addition, as of January of this year, under the terms of a secret agreement, the United States is sending communication equipment and technical specialists to China in exchange for intelligence data on the Soviet Union, which the Chinese side is kindly prepared to provide.

At first glance the situation appears paradoxical. The United States, which so values Taiwan as an ally, is not averse to giving the Beijing generals some access to its arsenals, even though, as the PRC ambassador declared, they do not conceal the likelihood of the use of weapons against Taiwan. But in actual fact the strangeness, to put it mildly, of this situation is only a seeming strangeness. The point is that the White House understands perfectly that Beijing, having voluntarily assumed the role of a U.S. assistant, will hardly venture beyond verbal attacks on its boss. And Washington understood this when the outlines of the American-Chinese alliance were only just taking shape. American politologists urged their administration to "react calmly" to the Chinese authorities' anti-American slogans. "Beijing's interest in our viewpoint and concessions to us, if any are made in fact," they pointed out, "may be accompanied by condemnation of the United States.... We must distinguish as far as possible between Beijing's words and deeds."

But now that the partnership of American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism has become an obvious fact, confidence in Beijing's "pragmatic" approach to problems of allied relations with the United States as a counterweight to the Soviet Union gives rise to no doubt. People on the banks of the Potomac realize that China is more concerned about the role which the United States intends to play in the matter of opposing the USSR than about its relations with Taiwan or any other country. This, too, was stated very frankly by the Chinese ambassador, who declared that the normalization of relations between the PRC and the United States was a "strategic decision" directed against the Soviet Union. This is why Beijing's angry condemnation of the United States for trying to pursue a "two Chinas" policy does not particularly worry Washington, whose opinion (with certain reservations) could be expressed in the words of B. Goldwater, one of the leaders of the PRC-Taiwan lobby: "Why worry about them?"

In short, the United States, realizing that China now has an acute need for U.S. political and economic support to satisfy its ambitious "modernization" program, does not particularly intend to stamp its feet, the White House considers, and threaten "punishment" in the event of an unfavorable--for it--development of U.S. relations with Taiwan. Let it try to "save face" by condemning Washington's "unilateral actions" and its "violations" of the accords on Taiwan. The White House, finding support for its expansionist plans from the Chinese rulers, is continuing to pursue its own ends, showing little concern for Beijing's interests.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

Moscow University Friendship Meeting

LD172248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] On 17 October representatives of the working people, youth and students of Moscow accorded a warm, cordial and fraternal welcome to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister.

At the Soviet-Afghan friendship meeting held at Moscow State University were Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other Soviet and Afghan party and state figures.

Addressing the meeting, Makeyev, secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and USSR Minister Antonov, chairman of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan, and others spoke of the growing solidarity of the Soviet people with the struggle of the Afghan people. On behalf of the people of Moscow, they conveyed to the brave and industrious peoples of Afghanistan fraternal greetings and wished them an early final victory over internal and external reaction.

In his speech at the meeting, Babrak Karmal stressed the indelible impression made on him by his meeting and talk with that outstanding statesman of our time, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The advice given by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev will be of inestimable assistance in strengthening the unity of our party and in successfully overcoming existing difficulties in the way of building a progressive society in Afghanistan, the speaker said.

Babrak Karmal expressed deep gratitude for the all-round help and support which the Soviet Union is giving to Afghanistan. He gave an assurance that the Afghan people will never forget this help, and will make every effort to ensure that the Afghan revolution develops consistently and steadily and that friendship between our peoples is eternal and unbreakable.

Karmal Friendship Meeting Address

LD171908 Moscow TASS in English 1901 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS--"The Soviet Union's all-round assistance is a guarantee of our victories in the cause of struggle against external and internal reaction, in building a new just society in the country," said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was addressing a meeting of Soviet-Afghan friendship, which was held at Moscow State University.

"Since the restoration of Afghanistan's independence in 1919," Babrak Karmal pointed out, "our country's history has repeatedly shown that the Soviet Union is a real friend of our people. Therefore at an hour crucial to us we addressed the Soviet Union with a request to assist the Afghan people in defending its independence, national sovereignty, freedom, territorial integrity and upholding the gains of the April revolution."

From the very first days of the Afghan revolution, Babrak Karmal stressed, international imperialism acting in collusion with the Beijing hegemonists, has, as a matter of fact, started an undeclared war against Afghanistan, which brings death to thousands of peaceful inhabitants, destruction, hunger and poverty. The subversive activities of the forces hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are directed at eliminating the progressive system in Afghanistan and depriving the Afghan people of the right to decide themselves the ways of the country's further development.

Imperialism, said Babrak Karmal, is doing its utmost in an attempt to stifle the Afghan revolution, to make short work of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and all who come out for the cause of progress in Afghanistan. By turning Pakistan into a base for interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs, the USA and Beijing are engaged in a direct aggression against the Afghan people, training, arming and sending into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan numerous gangs of rebels.

In the field of foreign policy, Babrak Karmal said, "we are guided by such principles as peaceful coexistence, nonalignment and international solidarity. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has a stake in maintaining and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries. In spite of the continuing armed intervention against our country, we are displaying maximum restraint and sincere striving for a political settlement."

"We," the general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee said, "are resolutely against the whipping up by the imperialist countries of the so-called 'Afghan issue', which has been invented by them as a cover for the continuing aggressive actions against our country."

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD180944 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Oct, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA, visited Lenin Mausoleum today and laid a wreath. He honoured by a minute of silence the memory of the organizer of the CPSU and the founder of the world's first socialist state.

A wreath was also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall. The guest honoured the memory of the Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism in the name of peace and happiness of the peoples.

Together with Babrak Karmal were Vasily Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 18 Oct 80 also carries a report of Karmal's wreath-laying activities which adds the following:

"In addition, Babrak Karmal was warmly received today by scientists, designers and engineers, industrial, office and professional workers at the Gagarin Cosmonauts Training Center. The guest laid flowers at the monument of the first pioneer of space, Yuriy Gagarin. Babrak Karmal and the Afghan officials accompanying him inspected a simulater, models of a Soyuz craft and the Salyut orbital station, and visited the cosmonauts museum and the laboratories and workrooms at the center. Accompanying Karmal were Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force, deputy minister of defense and chief marshal of aviation; and other officials."]

Sightseeing Activities

LD191834 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS--Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, who is now in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit, is familiarising himself with the country. Today he visited the Lenin memorial house-museum in Gorkiy near Moscow where the founder of the world's first socialist state spent his last years.

The guest signed the honorary visitors' book of the house-museum. On the same day Babrak Karmal went sightseeing in the Moscow Kremlin.

Karmal Television Speech

LD192248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the country, spoke on central TV today.

As is well known, on 27 April 1978, he said, a revolution took place in Afghanistan under the leadership of the PDPA, the party of the working class and all the working people of the country, which put an end to the exploitative, semi-feudal reactionary regime and transferred state power into the hands of the working people. The inspiring prospects of the construction of a new, just society, free from the exploitation of man by man, opened up before the people of Afghanistan. But this did not suit those who wanted to preserve in Afghanistan the national and social yoke. The enemies of peace and progress began implementing a policy directed toward the suppression of the liberation revolution in Afghanistan and the annihilation of the PDPA and all forces of progress and freedom in our country. They strove to restore in Afghanistan the supremacy of imperialism and black reaction, establish a bloody dictatorship, a barbarian medieval order and a regime of terror and repression in all spheres of our people's life.

However, the plans for destroying our revolution failed. The enemies did not succeed in liquidating the gains of the April revolution or suppressing the freedom and independence of our state, Babrak Karmal stated. On 27 December 1979 the second stage of the revolution began during which, repulsing undeclared aggression from the territory of neighboring states, we are taking measures to ensure the safety of the people and the creation of peaceful conditions of labor and also to realize a progressive transformation in the social, political, economic and cultural spheres.

The people of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal went on, have always valued highly its great fraternal friendship with the heroic Soviet people. All the peoples and nationalities of Afghanistan note with a feeling of gratitude the permanent fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Following the victory of the April revolution in 1978 relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union entered a qualitatively new and higher stage of their development. When a threat hung over the working people of Afghanistan and the gains of our revolution the Soviet Union stretched out to us the firm and reliable hand of an unfailing and selfless friend. The Soviet Union's aid is a bright testimony to the internationalist and fraternal feelings of the Soviet people for the people of Afghanistan. In the course of time the historic significance of this courageous, humane and peace-loving step taken by the Soviet Union, which did not leave its friend in misfortune and rendered aid in the struggle against the intrigues of the forces of black reaction, imperialism and hegemonism, will be displayed even more brightly.

We value highly the great contribution, which the limited Soviet troop contingent, in our revolutionary country at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, is making toward the cause of ensuring peace and security in this region, Babrak Karmal underlined. In spite of their small numbers, the Soviet soldiers courageously, selflessly and devotedly are fulfilling their international debt and are rendering aid in the repulsion of the undeclared aggression from outside our state, revolution and people.

We are profoundly grateful to the glorious sons of the country of the soviets for the assistance being rendered to the long-suffering people of Afghanistan and we shall always preserve the memory of their courageous heroism.

The toiling and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan and future generations in our country will eternally remember them with respect and gratitude. The Soviet Union--the true friend of progressive mankind and all working people--is rendering its southern neighbor, revolutionary Afghanistan, broad multifaceted aid and support in all areas of life. This aid gives us the possibility of advancing confidently step by step along the course of implementing a democratic program of socioeconomic transformations for the benefit of the working people of our country.

The goals of the PDPA and of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government are clear and intelligible to all. We want our people to live in conditions of peace and calm, with no one hindering them from pursuing the chosen path of progress and creative activity.

We were very much enriched by our meeting and conversation with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--an outstanding and consistent fighter for peace and security and for friendship and fruitful cooperation among all peoples of the world--and also with other Soviet leaders, said Babrak Karmal. In the course of the talks we examined questions concerning the further development of cooperation between our parties and states, as well as topical problems in the international situation, especially the situation in our region. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet leaders, who express the will of the glorious Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the great Soviet people for broad-ranging and selfless support for our just cause. We in our turn shall bend all our efforts to the further development and strengthening of friendship and firm fraternity with the Soviet Union in the interests of peace, security and progress in our region and throughout the world.

Being in the hero city of Moscow, the wonderful and glorious capital of the great Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion, we clearly sense the working rhythm in the life of the Soviet people, which is preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress with outstanding new achievements. Permit me sincerely and with all my heart to wish the fraternal people of the peace-loving Soviet Union fresh great victories in conquering even higher summits of progress and attaining impressive successes, and also happiness and prosperity. May the banner of fraternity and great friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union fly eternally.

Joint Statement on Visit

LD191440 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 19 Oct 80

["Statement by the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan"--TASS headline]

[TExt] Moscow, 19 Oct, TASS--Follows full text of the Soviet-Afghan statement. "General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal is on an official friendly visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

Talks were held, which from the Soviet side were conducted by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev; member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ivan Arkhipov; member of the CPSU Central Committee, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, USSR First Deputy Minister of Defence Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov; member of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Fikryat Tabeyev; from the Afghan side--General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal;

Member of the Politbureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Vice-Premier of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand; member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost; member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Defence Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Mohammad Rafi'; member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, head of the International Department of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee Mahmoud Barialay.

The talks and meetings between Soviet and Afghan leaders were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely sincerity and full mutual understanding. [Moscow Tass International Service in Russian at 1415 GMT on 19 October in its "text" of the statement renders this passage as follows: ...an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness [otkrovennost] and full mutual understanding.]

The Soviet side informed the Afghan comrades about the active preparations by the party and the country for the 26th Congress of the CPSU, about the work to draft the main guidelines for the economic and social development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the period of up to 1990, about the political and labour enthusiasm of Soviet people in the closing year of the Tenth 5-Year Plan period. It was stressed that the course for enhancing the effectiveness of production and improving the quality of products will be steadily pursued also in the coming years in the interests of ensuring a rise in the living standards of the Soviet people.

The Afghan comrades spoke about the work being carried out in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the implementation of the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which was held in July this year, on measures to intensify the struggle against intervention and counter-revolution, on the course of implementation of the programme for radical socio-economic transformations aimed at true liberation of the working masses from the oppression of exploiters, for an upswing of national economy, continuation of the agrarian reform, ensuring a rise in the living standards of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, developing national culture, democratising public and political life in the country.

The sides expressed profound satisfaction with the state and development of Soviet-Afghan relations, which are steadily broadening on the basis of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation of December 5, 1978. In so doing, they pointed out that the second stage of the April revolution creates the most favourable conditions for an all-round development of Soviet-Afghan relations, and the sides stressed their determination to further strengthen and develop comprehensively relations between the two countries on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and the principles of internationalism.

The sides expressed the striving to further broaden and develop friendly cooperation between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The Afghan side expressed profound gratitude for the all-round aid and support given by the Soviet people in the struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against counter-revolutionary intervention from the outside, against imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, for implementing the objectives and tasks of the April revolution, building a new society in Afghanistan on the basis of equality and social justice.

It was declared from the Soviet side that in this struggle the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and its government may further count on the Soviet people's solidarity and internationalist assistance.

In discussing the situation, which has taken shape around Afghanistan as a result of the foreign aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which is carried out from the territories of the neighbour states, in the first place of Pakistan, and imperialist interference in its internal affairs, into which an attempt is made to draw international organizations, full unanimity of the sides was reaffirmed as regards ensuring the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan, defence of the revolutionary gains of the Afghan people.

Both sides have declared for a political settlement of the situation around the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which would have a positive effect on the situation in that part of the world, would contribute to improving the international political climate. They have again stressed that the way to such a settlement lies through effectively ending intervention from the outside: through reaching appropriate agreements between the governments of Afghanistan and its neighbours, in the first place Pakistan, on the basis of the known proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980.

In so doing they specially stressed that no plans affecting the soveriegnty of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or disregarding its legitimate government would be a success. As far as the limited Soviet military contingent, which is staying in the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government in conformity with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and the U.N. Charter, is concerned, the question of the date of its withdrawal can be examined in the context of a political settlement and not before an end is ultimately put to the aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and guarantees are given of non-resumption of subversive activities from abroad against the Afghan people and its government.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan hope that the line towards normalizing the situation in the area of the Near East will meet with constructive support from all forces, which have a stake in strengthening peace and international detente.

The sides highly evaluated the level of Soviet-Afghan technical-economical and trade cooperation, and placed on record that this cooperation is assuming a steady and long-term character and is filled with a new content. They declared for further broadening and perfecting the forms of such cooperation with due regard for the top-priority and long-term objectives in connection with the rehabilitation, ensuring an upswing and further development of Afghanistan's national economy.

The sides pointed out the steady development of Soviet-Afghan relations in the field of culture, education, health protection and sports, and expressed their mutual intention to encourage a further deepening of these ties, and with this aim they will contribute to a broadening of bilateral cooperation and contacts between party, government, public organizations, cultural and research institutions, bearing in mind to use the available opportunities for more deeply familiarizing themselves with life, work effort, revolutionary experience and achievements of the peoples of the two countries.

The sides examined the key issues of the present-day international situation and pointed out that the main cause of its complication is the striving of the imperialist circles to halt progressive historical changes, to change in their favor the balance of forces, which has taken shape in the world, to achieve military supremacy, to foist a new round of arms race, undermine detente and provoke a relapse of cold war.

The sides have stressed that none of the problems of concern for mankind can be resolved from the positions of force and the policy of diktat. They are expressing profound conviction that there is no more urgent task than preserving and strengthening the process of detente and that no country and no government can stand aside from the struggle for peace, international security and for real disarmament.

In this connection the sides noted with satisfaction the understanding reached between the USSR and the USA that their representatives start a practical discussion of issues pertaining to the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe.

Both sides declare for enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations organization in maintaining international peace and security on the basis of a strict and steadfast implementation of the provisions of that organization's charter.

The Afghan side stressed the exceptional significance of the proposals tabled by the Soviet Union for examination by the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which are aimed at lessening the danger of war, strengthening universal peace and curbing arms [as received] race. It also stressed its full support for the peace initiatives put forward in May this year by the conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, including the proposal on holding a meeting at the highest level of the leaders of the states of all areas of the world to discuss problems in connection with the elimination of seats of international tensions and prevention of war.

Both sides consider it also important that the forthcoming Madrid meeting of representatives of the states--participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe be held in a constructive spirit, and that main attention at it be devoted to coordinating practical steps for the implementation of all provisions of the Final Act. In this respect of great significance would be reaching an understanding as regards the holding of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The sides devoted special attention to the situation in Asia, which has recently complicated as a result of coordinated actions by the imperialist and hegemonic forces.

In upholding the cause of peace all over the world and calling for eliminating war as a means of settling disputes between states, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declare for an end to hostilities between Iraq qnd Iran and a settlement of disputable issues between themselves through negotiations, without outside interference, on a mutually acceptable basis. Withdrawal of the naval ships of the USA and some other NATO member-countries from the Persian Gulf zone would create a favourable atmosphere for the attainment of such a settlement and normalizing the situation in that area.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are declaring their full support for the struggle of the Arab peoples for establishing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East through a comprehensive settlement, including ensuring the right of the Arab people of Palestine to the creation of its own state.

The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan invariably and consistently declare for normalizing the situation in Asia and firmly establishing there goodneighbor relations, for ensuring lasting peace and security by joint efforts of the states of that continent themselves.

The USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan declare their solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, which are upholding their sovereignty and independence. They highly evaluate the constructive proposals formulated at the meeting of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in July this year. They are a good basis for normalizing relations between the countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member-states as well as creating a healthier atmosphere in that area as a whole. The Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully support the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for the development of relations of goodneighbourliness and cooperation with the ASEAN member-countries, for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

Both sides positively evaluate the significance of India's peace-loving policy for the cause of peace and security in Asia.

The USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan support the striving of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean to turn that ocean into a zone of peace, where all foreign military bases would be dismanteled, and nobody would threaten the security, independence and sovereignty of the littoral states. Declaring in support of the U.N. decision to hold in 1981 an international conference on the question of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are ready together with other countries to contribute to success of that conference.

It was declared from the Afghan side that being one of the founding states of the nonaligned movement, which is an important factor of maintaining peace and security, Afghanistan further intends to take vigorous part in the activity of this movement, adhering to its fundamental antiimperialist principles. It was reaffirmed from the Soviet side that the Soviet Union respects the nonaligned policy pursued by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan as is envisaged by the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship, goodneighborliness and cooperation of December 5, 1978.

The USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are expressing confidence that the non-aligned states will make an increasingly weightier positive contribution to the common struggle of the peoples for peace, detente and disarmament, against the aggressive policy of imperialism, for the freedom and independence of peoples, for strengthening political and economic independence of the liberated countries.

Both sides have expressed profound satisfaction with the results of the visit of General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal to the Soviet Union, stressed full identity of views on all issues discussed and pointed out that the talks held and the agreements reached during the visit are an important stage in strengthening fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples, in strengthening and further deepening Soviet-Afghan relations and all-round cooperation.

Babrak Karmal extended an invitation to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin to visit the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan at a time convenient to them. The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Leonid Brezhnev
Moscow October 16, 1980

For the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
Babrak Karmal

Departure for Tbilisi

LD201058 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, today left Moscow for Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia. Babrak Karmal has been staying in the Soviet Union on an official, friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

At the airport Babrak Karmal was given a warm sendoff by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security; and other officials.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0916 GMT on 20 October in its report on Karmal's departure adds: "The guest will also visit Leningrad."]

COMMENT, REACTION TO KARMAL MOSCOW VISIT

Savchenko Commentary

NC171900 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Dear friends: We now draw your attention to a commentary by our analyst, Igor Savchenko, dealing with the talks between the Soviet and Afghan leaders in the Kremlin.

Babrak Karmal's visit to our country granted the leaders of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan the opportunity to discuss fundamental matters on Soviet-Afghan relations and to exchange views on the present world situation which, as we know, has recently become extremely critical.

During the talks held in the Kremlin between Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal, it was stressed that the deterioration of the international situation stems from the aggressive policy followed by American imperialism and its associates; namely, the Chinese hegemonists.

The fact is that recently, the imperialist-reaction camp, which is supported by Beijing, is engaged in general aggression against the liberation and peace-loving forces of the entire world, including the Middle East. The objective behind this offensive is very clear. The imperialists are trying to halt the wheel of history and to turn it back, to impose their will on nations and to force them to dispense with their right of independence and self-determination.

American imperialism and its associates which, with the help of hirelings, have commenced an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, try to deprive the people of Afghanistan of the gains of the April revolution, to establish a pro-imperialist regime in Afghanistan, to (?divide) the country and to separate parts of the territory from Afghanistan. [as heard] Last autumn this plot was nearly implemented. In order to foil the plot of imperialism and reaction it became necessary to mobilize all the patriotic forces of Afghanistan. But the enemies of the Afghan nation continue to send bands of armed mercenaries to Afghanistan to encourage domestic counterrevolution to resist popular rule.

The intervention by imperialism and its associates in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan also results in the aggravation of tension in that country and throughout the Middle East. In order to establish neocolonialist control in the Persian Gulf region and its vicinity, American imperialism is diligently increasing its military presence in this area, is striving toward the establishment and expansion of military bases and is sending more and more warships and military units to the region. In order to justify its increased intervention in the affairs of this region, Washington uses the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In Washington it is bluntly said that America's armed intervention in this region, based on the excuse of defending the oil routes, has reached its final stage. The American Defense Department does not hide the fact that plans for war activities--if the Hormuz Strait is closed--have been prepared. Even well-known U.S. Government officials do not hide the fact that one of the objectives behind America's intervention, the grounds for which are being paved, is to thwart the Islamic revolution in Iran and to re-establish a pro-imperialist regime in Tehran. Since the victory of Iran's revolution Washington has been trying to reach this objective and for this reason has resorted to economic pressure, plotting and even direct armed intervention in Iran.

American leaders are in no way prepared to recognize Iran's demands which call for the return of the wealth plundered by the shah and hidden in America, the granting of sound (?guarantees) on the nonintervention in Iran's affairs and the halting of hostile acts against Iran. Using all possible means, Washington is trying to force Iran to surrender to American imperialism.

The activities of the American imperialists and their associates has caused great concern among all peace-loving countries and nations. During the Soviet-Afghan talks, as well as in the toasts exchanged between Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal at the Kremlin luncheon, serious concern over these acts was expressed.

In his speech Leonid Brezhnev said: At present, the historic duty of all those who cherish peace on earth is to foil the plans of the aggressive forces, to guard peace and halt the arms' race, and to struggle toward the preservation of detente.

Media Reaction Cited

LD172316 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 17 Oct, TASS--The Soviet-Afghan negotiations in Moscow, the speeches made in the Kremlin by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal are riveting the attention of the world's public and the press. Prominent political and public figures of different countries and the press stress that the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have resolutely pronounced themselves in favour of peace, contraposing their policy of peace, detente, protection of the sovereign rights and independence of the peoples to the course of intensified tensions and the arms race. It is pointed out that the negotiations have demonstrated complete unanimity of views and mutual understanding on all the problems discussed.

The documents pertaining to the Soviet-Afghan negotiations occupy a central place in the pages of the Afghan press which carries complete texts of the speeches by Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal. "It is high time that those imperialist and reactionary circles that encroach on the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan understood that their adventurist designs are not destined to materialize", writes the newspaper Kabul NEW TIMES, commenting on the progress of the negotiations. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible. The Afghan people and its government have on their side the support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, of other socialist states and of all the progressive forces of the world. The Soviet-Afghan friendship, says KHIVAD, another Afghan newspaper, has been tested by time and underwent a new qualitative change after the April revolution had entered a new stage. This friendship poses an insurmountable barrier in the [words indistinct] imperialism, headed by the United States, the Beijing hegemonism and reaction as well as of all those attempting to divide the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR in their relations and to take the world back into the times of the cold war.

Speaking in the Kremlin, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev stressed that with the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan, especially at its second stage, the traditional friendly relations between our countries became relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-round cooperation, says a Kabul radio comment. The Soviet-Afghan negotiations in Moscow now being held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding is a clear and convincing evidence of these close fraternal relations. The present friendly visit by the high level Afghan party and government delegation to the USSR demonstrates complete solidarity between our countries, commonality of our positions at all levels, reflects our common interests. The Afghan people is confident--and this was especially stressed by Babrak Karmal in his speech in the Kremlin--that the current visit will permit a still further consolidation of the ties of friendship and fraternity between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR.

The Soviet leader, speaking during the Soviet-Afghan negotiations in Moscow, charged the United States with being responsible for the growing tensions in the world, noting that hectic military preparations and a rampant propaganda campaign, one can even say, a eulogy of nuclear war, have reached unheard-of proportions in the United States, says a report by the West German DPA news agency. Numerous representatives of the Washington administration, including the most high-ranking figures of the two main parties, are participating in this dirty campaign, to say nothing about the television, radio and the press.

During the Soviet-Afghan negotiations in Moscow the Soviet Union through the lips of its leader Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed its resolve to work for the cause of peace, against imperialist encroachments on the freedom and independence of the peoples, writes the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND (the GDR). The Soviet Union will continue to firmly defend the interests of Afghanistan's security and will discharge its internationalist duty to the Afghan people in full accord with the Soviet-Afghan treaty and the U.N. Charter.

The undeclared war against the revolutionary Afghanistan has become part of a general onslaught on the liberation and peace-loving forces on the part of the camp of imperialist reaction, writes the Bulgarian newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO. In the United States, the newspaper points out, military preparations have reached unheard-of proportions as also did the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist, and anti-Afghan propaganda campaign. But whatever considerations of expediency and the subjective intentions of these or other statesmen of the United States and their allies may be, the game they are playing is very dangerous and they can well become the first victims of it themselves.

U.S. press gives broad coverage to the Soviet-Afghan negotiations. The newspaper New York TIMES writes that the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev while speaking in Moscow stated an unswerving support for the revolutionary Afghanistan in its struggle against any outside interference. The newspaper Washington POST, for its part, points out that, as has been stressed in the course of the Soviet-Afghan negotiations, the time is working for the new revolutionary Afghanistan. Neither in Moscow nor in Kabul is there any doubt that the designs of the enemies of the Afghan revolution, attempts to change its nature or to call into question the legitimacy of the present government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are doomed. The press gives wide prominence to that part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech which says that at present U.S. imperialism is clearly embarking on a fresh round of the cold war and creating a situation posing a threat to the universal peace and security of all the peoples.

The warm and cordial reception accorded to the high Afghan guests in Moscow is a clear evidence of the strength and inviolability of relations binding together the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and developing on the principles of genuinely fraternal friendship and goodneighbourliness, writes the Lebanese paper AN-NIDA'. The Soviet-Afghan negotiations provide clear evidence that the USSR and Afghanistan [words indistinct] consolidation of detente, for protecting the sovereign rights and independence of the peoples, and that the people of Afghanistan, like the whole of the international public is giving full support to the peaceful foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet Union designed to lessen the military threat, to contain the arms race and to consolidate the international security.

Afghan Politburo Member on Brezhnev Speech

LD181747 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 18 Oct, TASS--The Afghan people, the People's Democratic Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are thankful to the Soviet Union for its selfless internationalist aid in the cause of Afghanistan's socioeconomic development and protection of its independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty. A TASS correspondent was told this by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Nur Ahmad Nur.

He said that Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the reception in honour of Babrak Karmal at the grand Kremlin Palace was met here with a feeling of profound satisfaction. Nur Ahmad Nur stressed that the speech was permeated by the spirit of internationalism and the striving of the Soviet Union to ensure peace and security not only in the region, but also throughout the world. "The support to the Afghan people and the Afghan revolution, reaffirmed by Leonid Brezhnev, makes us feel proud and attests to the durable bonds of brotherhood which exist between our countries and peoples."

Nur Ahmad Nur said that the Soviet leader's statements vividly show the true nature of the USSR's internationalist aid to Afghanistan and attest to the resolute rebuff to the forces of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and regional reaction which are trying to encroach on Afghanistan's independence and freedom, on the gains of the April revolution. The secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan stressed that the meetings and talks in Moscow are a significant event in the history of Afghan-Soviet relations. They will, undoubtedly, facilitate strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, peoples and states, and will help strengthen the Afghan revolution, peace and security in the region and throughout the world. "We extend our cordial and sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its truly international policy, directed at maintaining peace and deepening the process of international detente, which corresponds to the aspirations of all working people on earth, all progressive and peace-loving forces in the world."

Afghan Media Reaction

LD171053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Following the Path of Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul--The official friendly visit by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], to the Soviet Union will be an important new step along the path of further strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples and between the CPSU and the PDPA and will help to strengthen peace and security in Asia, the Afghan press, radio and television are stressing.

Afghan-Soviet relations, which go back more than 60 years, the BAKHTAR agency notes in this connection in a commentary, have always been principled and lasting in nature. These relations, whose foundations were laid by the great Lenin, have served and continue to serve the interests of the two neighboring countries' peoples and the interests of peace in the region.

More than 100 major industrial and agricultural projects of vital significance for the country's national economic development have been constructed in Afghanistan with the Soviet Union's assistance, the agency stresses. Among them are a chemical industry pioneer--the nitrogenous fertilizers plant--bakery combines, hydroelectric power stations, farms, thousands of kilometers of paved roads and educational institutions.

After the 1978 April revolution DRA-USSR relations rose to a qualitatively new level. They were an important factor in developing the national democratic revolution and in defending Afghanistan's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The forces of imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and reaction, a Kabul radio commentary notes, unleashed an undeclared war against the working people of Afghanistan. In this situation the Soviet Union's international assistance in rebuffing outside aggression meets with broad support from the Afghan working people. Babrak Karmal's visit to the USSR and his forthcoming talks with Soviet leaders are awaited with tremendous interests by all the Afghan working people, who are building a new society in this complex period for the Afghan revolution under the leadership of the PDPA and the DRA Government.

PRAVDA OUTLINES KARMAL CAREER ON EVE OF VISIT

LD171413 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch under the rubric "In Connection With a Visit to the Soviet Union": "Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA"]

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], arrives in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

B. Karmal was born in Kabul Province in 1929. After receiving secondary education he went to Kabul University, from where he graduated in 1961. From his youth B. Karmal was involved in an active political struggle, and in the fifties he was head of a movement of Afghanistan's student youth for democratic rights and freedoms. B. Karmal was repeatedly arrested for organizing student demonstrations supporting revolutionary slogans and later for progressive sociopolitical activity, and spent several years in prison.

B. Karmal is a founder member of the PDPA. In 1965-1973 he was head of the PDPA faction in the lower chamber of the Afghan parliament. After the victory of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan in April 1978 B. Karmal was elected deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister of the DRA. B. Karmal initiated a number of important political measures and played an active part in compiling a program of radical political and socioeconomic transformations in the country, aimed at creating a new society free from the exploitation of man by man and based on the principles of equality and social justice.

However, B. Karmal soon began to be subjected to persecution from the Amin grouping which had usurped power in the party and country. B. Karmal did great work in exposing that grouping's treacherous activity and rallying the party's forces to defend the revolution's gains. In late December 1979 B. Karmal headed the action of those PDPA forces which laid the foundations for the new stage in the April revolution's development. He was elected general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

Under B. Karmal's leadership and with the support of broad strata of the population, the Revolutionary Council and the DRA Government are implementing urgent measures aimed at eliminating feudal principles, economic backwardness, unemployment and illiteracy in the country and improving the population's material well-being. The Afghan people are waging a resolute struggle against continuing outside aggression and the remnants of internal counterrevolution, in defense of the April revolution gains and the country's national independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty.

In its foreign policy the DRA leadership adheres to the principles of peaceful co-existence and nonalignment. It consistently implements a line of further strengthening and comprehensively developing relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

Soviet people welcome Comrade Babrak Karmal, and through him the friendly Afghan people. They express confidence that his visit will make a weighty contribution to the cause of strenghening and deepening the fraternal friendship, good-neighborliness and all-round cooperation between the two countries' peoples.

DRA WOMEN ACTIVISTS HOLD MEETING IN KABUL

LD171322 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 17 Oct, TASS--A meeting of activists of the women's organization of Afghanistan took place here. It was attended by members of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Revolutionary Council, ministers, representatives of public organizations. The meeting, sponsored by the preparatory commission for holding the first ever general conference of women of Afghanistan, issued an appeal to all Afghan women, urging them to rally for carrying out progressive social and economic tasks set by the party and government.

FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER YOUTH DETACHMENTS DESCRIBED

LD180922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich reports from Kabul:

The peaceful constructive life of Democratic Afghanistan is stepping up in pace, but it will remain under threat until the interference of the reaction and the counterrevolution in the affairs of the Afghan people has ceased. And this is being realized by the country's young people.

In response to the appeal of the third plenum of the Peoples's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee the young people of the Afghan republic are joining the detachments in defense of the revolution.

In Kabul a meeting has taken place of the soldiers of the first combined youth battalion of volunteers, set up on the initiative of the Kabul City Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization. The children of manual workers, peasants and office workers from many provinces of Afghanistan have decided to join voluntarily the country's armed forces in order to wage a resolute armed struggle against the encroachments of the forces of imperialism and reaction on the sovereignty of their homeland. Addressing the participants in the meeting, General 'Abdol Qader, one of the active participants in the April revolution and member of the Revolutionary Council and the PDPA Central Committee noted that the defense of the revolutionary duty is the duty of each young Afghan, and particularly of members of the Democratic Youth Organization.

The Central Committee of the youth organization has instituted a Challenge Red Banner which will be presented to the best youth battalion of volunteers.

The best of the best have been awarded the honor of being soldiers of the first volunteers' detachment.

In a conversation with us after the meeting, Fa'iq, the deputy commander of the battalion in charge of political affairs, said: Afghanistan's young people have responded with animation to the PDPA's appeal. Defending the homeland is the duty of each member of the Afghan Democratic Youth Organization. Today we are joining the ranks of our armed forces, defending the peaceful work of the Afghan people.

We young soldiers of the revolution will courageously and staunchly preserve the security and calm of the working people of Afghanistan.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA REPORTS EVENTS MARKING POLISH ARMY DAY

LD170953 Moscow KRASNAYA XVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 80 p 3

[TASS report under general headline "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] On 10 October Division Gen J. Szczesnowicz, military, naval and air attache to the Polish Embassy in the USSR, held a reception to mark the 37th anniversary of the Polish Army.

The reception was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army Gen G.K. Tsinever, Army Gen I.K. Yakovlev, Fleet Adm N.I. Smirnov, and other generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

K, Olszowski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, was present.

The guests included the military, naval and air attaches to the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union.

On 10 October a party in honor of the 37th anniversary of the Polish Army was held in Moscow for representatives of the public.

Division Gen J. Szczesnowicz, military, naval and air attache of the Polish Embassy in the USSR, who spoke at the party noted that the Polish Army, born in joint battles with the Soviet Army against the German fascist invaders, is firmly standing guard over the gains of the Polish working people. The development of friendly relations between the armies of all Warsaw Pact states, he stressed, is an important factor in strengthening peace and socialism.

An exhibition devoted to Polish Army Day opened on 10 October at the USSR Armed Forces Central Museum. The exhibits recount the inception and combat career of the fraternal army, the friendship of Soviet and Polish servicemen, tempered in fighting against the common enemy, and the Polish Army's present-day routine.

The opening of the exhibition was attended by veterans of the Great Patriotic War who took part in Poland's liberation, working people of the capital and servicemen from the Moscow garrison.

Division Gen J. Szczesnowicz, military, naval and air attache to the Polish Embassy in the USSR, addressed those assembled.

Ustinov Greetings

LD200823 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 1

[Greetings message from Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov to Polish Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on Polish Army Day]

[Text] To Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratuate you and all Polish servicemen on a significant date--the 37th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

Steadily improving their combat skill and mastery, the Polish Army's personnel reliably guard Polish working people's socialist gains and make a worthy contribution to ensuring the socialist community's defense capability. Soviet servicemen are confident that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries' peoples and armies will continue to develop in the interests of strengthening peace and security throughout the world.

I wish you, comrade minister, and all Polish Army servicemen further successes in combat and political training and in strengthening your motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON 'IDEOLOGICAL SUBVERSION'

LD172212 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 17 Oct 80

["Ideological Subversion Against Poland"--TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Oct, (TASS)--Newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party writes that the current avalanche of news about Poland in the Western press makes it possible to understand much clearer than before the plans harboured by the circles sticking to the positions of anti-communism and engaged in ideological subversion against the Polish People's Republic. It is not difficult to understand the intentions which guided the advocates of the so-called "Polish August", the newspaper says. They would wish to see the destruction of the main principles underlying the socialist system in Poland.

The article stresses that the wave of falsehoods and fabrications about Poland is coming from the well-known sources of psychological warfare which has been for a long time waged against the countries of the socialist community by centers of imperialist subversive propaganda. The chief of these sources are Radio "Free Europe" and "Liberty".

"However," the organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party continues, "anti-Polish inventions are also being touted by other Western mass media. The latter are spearheaded, according to the newspaper, by "specialists on Poland" from the FRG.

The recent events have been the subject of numerous articles in the Springer press, written by a "specialist" with a doctor's degree, called Storem. Almost daily, he writes in Springer's DIE WELT, launching provocative appeals to pressure the Polish People's Republic and to demand that it carry out reforms and "limit the power of the communists". TRYBUNA LUDU points out the existence of links between the author of these anti-socialist fabrications and some reactionary circles in the West, including, among others, Franz Josef Strauss.

The Springer press has published a series of articles demanding "support for dissidents" engaged in a struggle for an "evolution of the system" in Poland. The press also divulges plans to "synchronize" the efforts of all the anti-socialist elements to achieve "political changes in Poland and in the whole of Eastern Europe".

Another typical organizer of the anti-Polish propaganda in the West, the newspaper continues, is representative of West German intelligence services D. Keil. Keil is heading a group of agents from emigrees. He coordinates his anti-Polish activities with U.S. intelligence service.

The dirty anti-Polish designs of the authors of ideological subversion are clear and this must be borne in mind, writes the newspaper in conclusion.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON POLISH ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

LD198240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 18 Oct 80

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Aleksey Vorobyev]

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee which took place at the beginning of this month launched a debate concerning the recent events in the republic, and above all the ways of overcoming future difficulties. The debate takes place at various levels and assumes various forms. The proceedings of the plenum during which the political situation was assessed is being discussed by party aktivs of the voivodships, by party organizations at industrial enterprises and at meetings with the participants of the plenum. In newspapers, on the radio and on the television workers, peasants and scientists are expressing their opinions. Our correspondent in Warsaw Viktor Olenichev describes which of the issues concerned are the most important and which tasks are of the greatest significance as well as how they are being tackled:

[Olenichev] The most urgent task is to organize the normal functioning of the economy. Many enterprises are gradually returning to their normal rhythm. The destroyed links between spearate works, factories and industries are being restored. Although considerable efforts are still needed since a large-scale reorganization must be carried out.

In order to create better incentives for the workers' collectives to improve labor productivity, measures are being adopted to improve planning and the management of the national economy. They form part of the forthcoming economic reform. Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the planning commission, has said that the experience of the fraternal socialist countries, primarily of the Soviet Union, will be taken into account in developing the reform. Last week the government sent to the Sejm for consideration the preliminary drafts for the national economic plan for 1981. It is being prepared, taking into account the maximum satisfaction of the population's needs. The structure of investments is being reviewed so that main attention can be devoted to the production of consumer goods, to the development of agriculture and to the housing program. Steps are being taken also to develop the participation of Poland within the framework of CEMA.

What is happening in the country these days is only the beginning of the general process of renewal aimed at making a better use of the creative forces of socialism. As expressed by one of the workers of the Lenin metallurgical combine in Nowa Huta: At present we have no time for applause only for work. All those who hold dear the future of socialist Poland should unite around the party of communists for the good of the country, he said.

PLENUM REMARKS ON POLISH DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

LD182208 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Oct, TASS--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, held here, that Romania's national economy is completing the five-year period with good results. "In the 1970s", he said, "we advanced along wide front, covered a great path in our development and now have to consolidate our achievements, by ensuring a firm foundation for continuing the advancement in building a harmoniously developed socialist society."

At the same time, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to a number of difficulties and shortcomings in the economy, as a result of which plans of capital construction and the programme of introducing scientific and technical achievements in production were not fulfilled. In 1981, Romania plans to reduce foreign indebtedness and pay more attention to cooperation with the CMEA member-countries.

Speaking about international issues, the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party stressed that the country's foreign policy is based on the decisions of the 12th party congress. "We," he said, "invariably come out in favour of the policy of detente, peace and national independence, pay much attention to problems of security in Europe. Romania attaches great importance to the forthcoming Madrid meeting and comes out in favour of the discontinuation of the deployment of new missiles in Europe, in favour of a peaceful solution of all problems."

Dwelling on the developments in Poland, he recalled that in the years of socialist construction that country accomplished important successes in its economic and social development, while emergence at a certain moment of some difficulties cannot serve as justification of the strikes and unrest which took place. As it was pointed out at the recent plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, serious violations of norms of socialist ethics and justice occurred in the Polish society. Various anti-social elements and forces stepped up their activities in these conditions.

"We are convinced that the party, the working class and the Polish people will firmly counteract various anti-socialist manifestations and trends, that, as it was decided at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee, all measures will be taken to overcome the difficulties, for an appropriate solution of outstanding problems, to ensure a continuous development of socialist Poland, consolidation of its independence and sovereignty. We are convinced that the Polish United Workers' Party, the working class and the Polish people will act in close unity and will be able to resolve problems in a proper way. We wish them all success in building socialism."

Dwelling on Romanian's international economic relations, the speaker pointed out that more attention should be paid to developing cooperation with the CEMA countries.

GREETINGS SENT TO GDR LEADERS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162011 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Oct 80 p 6

[Telegram from the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany, GSSD, to the GDR leaders on the GDR National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the military council and of all GSSD members, as well as on our own behalf we convey to you the most heartfelt congratulations on your national holiday--the 31st founding anniversary of the GDR.

We sincerely rejoice at the great work achievements with which the GDR working people are preparing for the 10th SED Congress. We pay great recognition to the relations of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding that have developed between the GDR working people and the GSSD members.

Commemorating together with you the GDR's founding anniversary, we wish you, dear comrades, further success in fulfilling the noble task of fashioning a developed socialist society.

Accept our sincere wishes for the best of health, happiness and well-being. May the fraternal relations between our peoples and armies further develop and consolidate.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] E. Ivanovskiy, army general, commander in chier of the GSSD; I. Mednikov, colonel general, member of the military council, chief of the GSSD Political Directorate

DELEGATION TO ATTEND LONGO FUNERAL; COMMENT ON DEATH

Ponomarev, Delegation Departure

LD181434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] A CPSU delegation left Moscow today to attend the funeral of Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation includes Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

Gorbachev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials saw the delegation off at the airport.

Ponomarev Meeting With Berlinguer

LD181715 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Oct TASS--A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, led by candidate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, which arrived here to participate in the funeral of Chairman of the Italian Communist Party Luigi Longo, today met with General Secretary of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer and expressed profound condolences on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the death of Luigi Longo, prominent figure in the international communist and workers' movement, faithful friend of the Soviet Union.

Homage to Longo

LD162214 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 16 Oct 80

[Text] The telegraph has brought us sad news. The heart of the prominent figure of the Italian and international communist and workers movement, antifascist fighter and convinced internationalist, Comrade Luigi Longo, has ceased to beat. We knew him as one of the founders of the Italian Communist Party, one of the organizers of the struggle against the tyranny of Mussolini. Arrests, prisons, difficult clandestine activity tempered his will as a professional revolutionary and a leader of the masses. We knew him as a participant in the corps of internationalist volunteers who, in 1936, after Franco's revolt, came to the aid of the Spanish Republic, and as one of the principal organizers and leaders of the Italian resistance during the years of the Nazi-fascist occupation of Italy, head of the most numerous and most combative units of the fighters for freedom--the communists.

In the postwar era, Comrade Luigi Longo once again fought untiringly for the interests of the workers of his country for the national interests of Italy. He brought a most important contribution to the struggle fought by the Italian Communist Party, the principal part of the working class of the country without which is it impossible to solve the major national problems, and a party for which one-third of the Italian electorate casts its vote.

We knew Luigi Longo as a great friend of our country, of our people, who estimated highly the experience of the October Revolution of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace, for a happy future for mankind.

His theoretical works, reminiscences, articles and essays have been published several times in our country. They strike a highly responsive chord among their readers.

Comrade Luigi Longo visited our country several times. He was received many times by Moscow Radio's Italian team and used our microphones.

This man, through his enormous personal fascinations, modesty, vivacity of thought, gained for himself [words indistinct].

At this sad moment, we share with our listeners, with all Italian democrats, their sorrow at this very serious loss.

LEVIN: FRG SHOULD ACCEPT 'REALITY,' RECOGNIZE GDR SOVEREIGNTY

LD180926 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] As the West German DDP [DEUTSCHER DEPESCHEN-DIENST] news agency has reported, FRG Government spokesman Boelling has labeled "unacceptable" proposals by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR State Council, on the development of relations with the FRG. A Mayak commentary: At the microphone is Viktor Levin.

Let us first be clear what we are talking about. In a recent speech to the town of Gera, Comrade Honecker, dwelling on relations with the FRG, stressed the importance of both sides fully approving and observing the principle of noninterference. And yet on the part of the FRG this principle is still infringed. Above all this relates to the recognition of the German Democratic Republic's statehood [gosudarstvennoye grazhdanstvo]. In addition, Comrade Honecker raised the question of turning the GDR and FRG permanent missions into embassies and expressed a desire for the earliest settlement of the issue of the frontier as passing along the Elbe in accordance with international law, which until now has been blocked by the FRG's position.

If Comrade Honecker's proposals are reduced to a common denominator, their essence is the necessity for developing relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law. So why is it that in Bonn, without even studying the text of Comrade Honecker's speech, as publicly admitted by prominent and altogether realistically minded politicians, they are not only hastening to dismiss the natural proposals of the GDR leader, but, losing their sense of proportion, are declaring them to be a blow to detente?

The answer is provided by the Rhine politicians themselves. They talk about the incompatibility between the FRG's fundamental law and recognition of the GDR as an independent state. Under this law, the FRG makes claims to represent all Germans. By what right are these ambitions, smacking of the spirit of revanchism, put forward? There is no right. It is just a passionate wish. But to pass off wishful thinking as reality, and, what is more, in the form of claims set in the framework of law, is no evidence of realism.

And in the meantime it is quite evident that a recognition of reality is one of the foundations of detente. For many years, the FRG attempted to ignore the existence of the GDR. This line was also foisted on other countries on the basis of the Hallstein doctrine. This policy took the Federal Republic into an impasse, which it succeeded in escaping only thanks to a change in favor of reality. But the logic of life itself calls for things to be taken to their conclusion. This is what Erich Honecker is urging, and, incidentally, not for the first time. The German Democratic Republic is a sovereign socialist state. Such is the real and unalterable fact.

It is recognized by almost 130 countries of the world which maintain diplomatic relations with the GDR. It is time for the Federal Republic of Germany also to recognize this fact fully and without reservations covered with the mold of the late but unlamented recent past.

U.S. MILITARY THREAT TO TURKEY, MIDEAST NOTED

LD190530 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary: "America Is Increasing the Tension in the Middle East and in the Gulf Region"]

[Excerpt] U.S. allies, including Turkey, are being dragged into the maneuvers of U.S. imperialists which jeopardize the cause of peace. It would be appropriate at this point to recall that earlier this year the Pentagon imposed a so-called mutual defense treaty on Turkey. In accordance with this treaty, the U.S. bases on Turkish territory are pursuing ugly activities such as gathering intelligence on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as well as on Turkey's neighbors and Islamic countries. According to information from foreign news agencies, Washington is making use of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to secretly transfer marines to its military bases in Turkey. Who can guarantee that the Pentagon will not give a repeat performance of what it did during the 1958 Lebanese events? It is well known that at the time the Incirlik airbase, the largest airbase in the Middle East, was used by the U.S. Air Force to transfer U.S. military forces and that this was a move aimed at suppressing the national liberation movement of the Arab people.

It is also highly probable that in order to achieve their aims, the NATO generals will use the nuclear weapon in the Middle East. American experts are not making any secret of the fact that there are several variants of the plan which envisages dropping nuclear bombs on the region and that B-52 bombers have been set aside for use in the Middle East. This very dangerous plan is directly threatening the people of Turkey as well.

As repeatedly reported by Turkish newspapers, American bombers carrying nuclear weapons are based at Incirlik. These aircraft are always ready for action. Is there any guarantee that these aircraft will not be used some day? No, there is no such guarantee and there can be no such guarantee because the use of this most frightful weapon is under the control of the militarists in the Pentagon.

The list of events proving the expansion of the activities of American and NATO militarists in the Middle East is endless. The frequent visits of NATO generals to Ankara is very naturally making the Turks very suspicious because it is easily understood that these generals are discussing, under a veil of strict secrecy, not questions of disarmament and of strengthening detente, but questions that have nothing to do with these topics. The same may be said about the visit to Ankara of General Rogers, commander in chief of NATO military forces in Europe. Units of the U.S. Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean recently arrived in Istanbul after a long break. The war preparations of the United States and its NATO allies constitute a serious source of danger for peace and detente.

17 OCT IRAQI, IRANIAN COMMUNIQUES ON WAR CITED

LD171640 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 17 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Oct, TASS--Intensive fighting is continuing between Iraqi and Iranian troops. Fighting is particularly fierce on the outskirts of the cities of Abadan and Khorramshahr. According to the communique of the Iraqi General Military Command, the Iraqi Air Force struck the artillery positions of the Iranian Army north of Karmat and Sua as well as a military camp and a concentration of troops south of the town of Sardasht. Two artillery pieces have been destroyed and more than 70 Iranian troops were put out of action.

The communique issued here by the Iraqi General Military Command says that in the afternoon today Iranian Air Force made raids on Iraq's As-Sulaymaniyah and At-Ta'mim provinces. One Iranian aircraft was brought down. In the course of combat operations, the Iraqi side lost seven men killed, four tanks and other military equipment.

According to a report of the Iraqi INA agency, President Saddam Husayn of Iraq has received here Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization (ICO) H. Chatti and discussed with him questions in connection with the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. In the course of the talks Saddam Husayn pointed to Iraq's readiness to respond to the efforts of ICO with the aim of attaining a peaceful settlement of the conflict and expressed consent to start talks on the basis of "recognition of Iraq's sovereignty over its territories and water space."

Tehran, 17 Oct, TASS--The communique issued here by the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces says that a detachment of Guards of the Islamic Revolution dealt a strike against the concentration of enemy troops in Hamidiyeh area destroying 20 tanks, several trucks and considerable quantitites of materiel.

The communique points out that all the attempts of the Iraqis at capturing the city of Abadan have been unsuccessful. After fighting in the early hours of October 16, Iraqi troops were forced to abandon their positions and retreat for a distance of 20 km from the city. Iranian troops captured several POW's and a certain quantity of materiel.

The communique says that Iraqi aircraft bombed an oil refinery in Tabriz, inflicting considerable damage to it as well as to residential neighbourhoods in Kermanshah.

Khorramshahr was a scene of firece street fighting last night, but the defenders of the city made the Iraqi troops retreat.

A decision has been announced here to set up under Iran's Supreme Defence Council a staff for propaganda to coordinate the whole propaganda activity and control mass news media.

According to a Tehran Radio report, the office of Iran's prime minister refuted reports by foreign agencies that a secret delegation had allegedly been sent to Iran for talks on the destiny of the American hostages. No delegation has been allowed to enter Iran, the statement by the office said. At present Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i has left for New York to participate in the debate on the Iranian-Iraqi conflict at the UN Security Council.

18 OCTOBER IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING NOTED

LD181734 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Oct, TASS--According to latest information given in a communique of Iraq's high command, Iraqi troops destroyed 52 and took prisoner 17 Iranian soldiers last night and today's morning. They also destroyed three tanks and motor vehicle, shot down three Iranian planes over the battle field, captured one Iranian boat and damaged another.

The losses of the Iraqi side are 16 persons killed, one armoured carrier and four motor vehicles.

Tehran, 18 Oct, TASS--Hand-to-hand fighting is continuing in the outskirts of Khorramshahr, according to radio reports, particularly, near the railway station, Khorramshahr's central districts are subjected to non-stop artillery and missile bombardment.

Houses and streets in Abadan are also shelled by the Iraqi artillery; guns of the Iranian side are firing back.

USSR FAVORS CESSATION OF IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD182201 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] An observer of the Soviet news agency TASS has said that the Soviet Union is for the cessation of the hostilities between Iran and Iraq and a political settlement of the conflict between the two countries. The Soviet Union is opposed to any outside involvement into the conflict and it has warned the United States against interference in this conflict. The observer stressed that the unbridled growth of the American military presence in the gulf and the Indian Ocean cause growing international concern. The growth of the American military presence was an integral part of Washington's hegemonistic plans aimed at subjugating the countries of the Middle East and southwest Asia.

EGYPTIAN OPPOSITIONISTS CALL FOR GULF WAR CEASE-FIRE

LD201007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] TASS--Cairo, 12 Oct--The Egyptian National Progressive (Leftwing) Party has expressed serious alarm and anxiety at the continuing hostilities between Iraq and Iran. This conflict is exhausting potential in both countries which could be used in the struggle against the Arab national liberation movement's chief enemies--world imperialism and Zionism, a statement by the National Progressive Party General Secretariat stressed War cannot be a means of resolving border disputes between countries struggling against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism. The use of force under such circumstances is causing tremendous harm to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

The National Progressive Party called on Iraq and Iran to cease fire and embark on a fair settlement of the problems that have arisen, taking into account both countries' sovereignty and territorial integrity. The party resolutely condemned any foreign interference in the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

SOVIET AFRO-ASIAN COMMITTEE AIDS NAMIBIAN REFUGEES

LD200241 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Text] The Soviet Committee of Afro-Asian Solidarity has brought relief aid to Luanda for the Namibian refugees the victims of constant acts of aggression by the South African racists. An Aeroflot plane delivered food products, baby food, medicines and clothes. When receiving the gifts a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the South-West Africa People's Organization, Mr (Karakunga) thanked the Soviet public for its solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian patriots.

NIGERIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END MOSCOW VISIT

LD171043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Parliamentarians Received"]

[Text] A delegation of the Nigerian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee headed by Senator O. Ayantuga, chairman of the Subcommittee on European Affairs, was in Moscow 3 through 6 October.

A talk took place in the USSR Supreme Soviet with Deputy L.N. Tolkunov, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission. The delegation was also received by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; and N.I. Mokhov, USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, touched on questions of mutual interest. J.G.O. Olaitan, Nigerian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the meetings.

GUINEAN PRESIDENT CABLES GREETINGS TO BREZHNEV

LD151113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "From Aboard Aircraft"]

[Text] Flying over the Soviet Union's territory en route for the DPRK, Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the State of Guinea Party and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, sent a telegram to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, from aboard the aircraft. It reads: "Flying over your beautiful country, I am pleased to take this opportunity to send greetings from our delegation, party and people.

"With very best wishes for success, stronger cooperation, happiness and prosperity."

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS UGANDAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD141209 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Uganda's Festival"]

[Text] A soiree devoted to the national holiday of the Republic of Uganda--Independence Day--was held in Moscow 8 October. (E. Rusita), ambassador of the Republic of Uganda to the USSR, participated in the soiree organized by the Soviet Association for Friendship With the Peoples of Africa.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17-19 OCT

LD180038/200231 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17-19 October. Times of the broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

17 October

Farmers in Novosibirskaya Oblast have harvested 150,000 tons of potatoes. (1600 GMT)

18 October

Bukharskaya Oblast agriculture workers have fulfilled socialist pledges for the sale of cotton to the state. Five hundred and sixty thousand tons have been delivered to procurement points. The tasks for the 1-year and the 5-year plan have been fulfilled in the sale of grain, cucurbits, vegetables and grapes to the state. (0800 GMT)

The indoor maintenance of cattle has begun. Throughout the country, preparations have been better organized than in previous years. More hay, haylage and vitaminized grassmeal has been procured than last year. On many farms, refurbishing of feed preparation plants and livestock farms has been fully completed. This has permitted Uzbekistan, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Karelskaya ASSR and Leningradskaya, Kievskaya and Omskskaya oblasts to increase production of milk and meat. In Tashkentskaya Oblast, for instance, the average daily milk yield has gone up by 800 grams compared with last year, and stands at 10 kg. In Dzhizakskaya Oblast, milk yields have increased by 2.2 kg, reaching 8 kg 200 grams. At the same time, farms in Moldavia, Altayskiy, and Orenburgskaya, Vinnitskaya and some other oblasts and republics are working below their capacities. This is causing no small difficulties with the fulfillment of plans for the procurement of meat and milk not just in laggard regions, but in the country as a whole. Autumn milk yields have gone down particularly in Latvia, and Lvovskaya and Yaroslavskaya oblasts, and in the Mariyskaya Autonomous Republic. Specialists believe that possibilities still exist for replenishing fodder reserves using the stubble remnants on the grain fields. Beet tops, sunflower anthodia and the aftercrop must be fully utilized. More than 100,000 feed preparation plants have been built in the country. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray they function almost all year round. (1100 GMT)

The harvest is over as the last combines today left the beetfields in the Altayskiy Kray. Almost 500,000 tons have been delivered to reception points. One thousand tons of sugar have already been made from this year's beets. Altayskiy Kray is Siberia's only beet cultivation region, with many specialized farms. (1200 GMT)

19 October

Uzbekistan ricegrowers have threshed almost 400,000 tons of grain, significantly more than last year. The Karakalpakskaya ASSR is working quickly on a large harvest. Each hectare is providing 50-55 quintals of rice. In Kustanayskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, a high rate of winter fallow plowing is taking place, covering 80,000 hectares daily. (0100 GMT)

More than 870,000 tons of cotton has been delivered in Tadzhikistan to date, which represents almost 90 percent of the quantity planned. (1200 GMT)

Orenburgskaya Oblast farmers have fulfilled the 5-year plan for the sale of grain to the state, having delivered 19.5 million tons of grain. (1750 GMT)